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SURGEON-GENERAL TRIES TO JUSTIFY "FAMINE" REPORTS

White House Gives Out Public
Health Service Explanation
of Inquiry Into Pellagra
Cases in the Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
— President Harding has received
from the Surgeon-General, Hugh S.
Cummings, a report of the investigation
conducted by the Public Health
Service into the alarmist reports of
food shortage and alleged increase of
disease in the southern states.

The report was made public by the
White House yesterday. In it the
Surgeon-General, without data and by
going counter to a great extent to
the findings of the conference of
southern state health officials that
gathered here a week ago to discuss
the situation, makes a feeble attempt
to justify the alarmist reports made
to the President of the United States
but universally denounced by the
south through state officials and rep-
resentatives and senators in Con-
gress.

The letter to the President this time
takes the form of a bulletin on vita-
mines and comparative values of var-
ious food elements, with an important
note on the disastrous effect that the
sale of the cow may have on com-
munities. Were it not a serious
matter the report submitted would be
laughable and ludicrous. It is, as
will be shown, partially an attempt
to cover up a false step by a spurious
argument.

Use of Word "Famine"
Instead, for instance, of stating that
the state health officers denounced the
reports that famine or anything ap-
proaching it existed, the report of the
Surgeon-General discusses the mean-
ing of "famine" as it used the term,
and states that the term meant merely
food which lacked some essential
element, the "famine" indicating the
very vagueness of the conception.

"In so far as the use of the word
'famine' is concerned," said the Sur-
geon-General, "the Public Health Ser-
vice pointed out that it had used the
term in a scientific sense, referring to
a diet which lacked some essential
element or elements."

The Surgeon-General called the at-
tention of the President to the fact
that the word "famine" is used in
different senses. He pointed out that
"We do not regard the situation in
any sense as more serious than in the
last several years," but he did not
quote in the letter the vital
clauses of the report of the confer-
ence of the men actually represent-
ing the states. The omission in this
case is vital to the genuineness of
the argument, it will be clearly seen.

What Conference Said
Here is what the conference said
and which the Surgeon-General did
not put in the letter to the President:
"State health officials of the south-
ern states in conference deplore the
fact that an impression has been cre-
ated that famine conditions exist in
the south and that as a result pel-
lagra has increased to an alarming
extent. After making an investigation,
using all available information, we do
not believe the situation warrants or
should occasion any undue alarm."

With regard to the alleged increase
of pellagra the Surgeon-General told
the President that a "careful review
of all the facts elicited by the con-
ference fully confirms, in my opinion,
the position of the Public Health Ser-
vice with respect to the increase of
pellagra in various parts of the south."
The data on which this opinion is
based suggests diametrical difference
with the report of the conference.
The Surgeon-General admits that
the only state where the official
returns are complete and where an
increase is shown is Mississippi.

Mississippi Facts
But here is what the conference ac-
tually said:
"Data in hand shows in an unmis-
takable way that the number of cases
from pellagra during 1921 will still be
less than the annual average number
during the period 1914 to 1921. In
other words, it is fully substantiated
by facts, presumably the same avail-
able to the Surgeon-General, that
pellagra has steadily decreased in
the southern states during previous
years."

It is obvious that this is a case of
misinterpretation of terms, an incor-
rect analysis, and as a result, state-
ments have been made that are erro-
neous and misleading to the public."
In face of this categorical state-
ment a memorandum attached to the
letter to the President goes the length
of stating that "information," the kind
or the origin of it not being specified,
indicates an increase of the alleged
disease in eight southern states, al-
though figures were given only for
Mississippi.

pers, which are not given out and
which presumably did not include the
refutations by the leading journals of
the south.

4. It admits that for one state only
was definite data available, but
nevertheless goes counter to the find-
ings of the conference by implying in-
creases in eight states, whereas the
reverse was shown to be the case.

The Surgeon-General, however, ad-
mitted that all the states are able to
take care of themselves and that the
campaign of the Public Health Ser-
vice and the Red Cross, with the hu-
manitarian aid of the packers, will
not be needed, though, of course, the
Public Health Service will be permitted
to cooperate in combating "dietetic
maladies."

Diversified Farming References

The portions of the letter dealing
with agriculture and diversified farm-
ing are highly interesting and deserv-
ing of general dissemination. In this
connection the letter says in part:
"It was gratifying to learn of the
progress made, largely through the
efforts of the Department of Agricul-
ture, to bring about diversification of
crops. The home demonstration agents
have repeatedly pointed out the un-
wisdom of farming only a single
staple crop, the while relying on the
income from this to purchase other
necessary elements of diet, such as
fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens,
fresh meats, etc. While it was gener-
ally agreed that there is more diversi-
fication of crops now than there had
been before the war, and while the
south as a whole now raises much
more food of all kinds than formerly,
evidence was presented to show that
much more still needs to be done.
Moreover, the fact was brought out
that, although there has been some
increase in dairying in the south, yet,
as a result of the recent depression,
many a struggling farmer in a mis-
taken sense of economy has disposed
of the family cow, a most important
agent in pellagra prevention."

MEXICAN QUESTION RAISED IN SENATE

Defending President Obregon,
Senator Ashurst Shows That
Six States Have Asked Recog-
nition for His Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
— The integrity and character of Presi-
dent Obregon of Mexico and the ability
he has shown in his few months in
office in the task of restoring a cer-
tain degree of peace, security and pro-
tection in the Republic south of the
Rio Grande was set forth in the United
States Senate yesterday by Henry
Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona.
As is usually the case, the Mexican
question and the matter of recognition
bubbled up unexpectedly. Attention
was called to the fact that Texas
had within the last few weeks peti-
tioned the State Department to grant
recognition. Senator Ashurst pointed
out that Texas was the sixth state
to take such action. His own State,
he said, which "had suffered" most
because of Mexican revolutions and
disorders, had expressed the desire
for recognition through the Legisla-
ture last January.

William H. King (D.), Senator from
Utah, started the discussion by com-
menting on the action of the Texas
Legislature. The Senator disapproved
of state action in the matter of recog-
nition, and declared that the status
quo should continue until such time as
Mexico had given the guarantees de-
manded by the Wilson régime and re-
iterated by the present Administration.
"The State of Arizona last January
through her Legislature unanimously
petitioned Congress to urge recog-
nition of the Obregon Government,"
Senator Ashurst said. "If any state of
this Union has suffered through the
revolutions and disorders in Mexico it
has been Arizona. If there be a state
that understands 'the Mexican situa-
tion' it is Arizona. Yet her Legisla-
ture unanimously petitioned the Sec-
retary of State to extend recognition
to the Obregon Government. The
State of Texas only 15 days ago took
similar action. Michigan, Illinois,
Oklahoma and California, through
their legislatures, have petitioned for
the recognition of Obregon."

"As to the question of whether or
not the hands of President Obregon
are 'clean,' those states would never
urge the recognition of a man with
'unclean' hands. I believe President
Obregon is a man of character. Sena-
tors will remember that when Presi-
dent Carranza, fleeing from the City
of Mexico, and while near a little vil-
lage called Tlalcalantanga, the fast-
ness of a tropical jungle, was slain,
General Obregon sent out a message
that was worthy of a Washington or
a Caesar. He denounced those persons
who were supposed and expected to
guard General Carranza and give him
safe conduct, and said, 'what is your
excuse for living? It was your duty
as soldiers to defend General Carranza
to the last. Had you defended him
and died with him you could have
escaped the imputation of cowardice
and would at least have been at peace
with your consciences."

"No message ever written by a Mexi-
can attracted attention to that nation
as did those brave words of Obregon
in condemning those who were sup-
posed to guard Carranza, but who
through carelessness and treachery
allowed him to be slain."

FEDERAL AID FOR INTERSTATE ROADS

Senate Committee Favors Bill
Creating Highway Commis-
sion to Assume Tasks Now
Carried Out by Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
— In face of protests from many of the
state highway commissions charged
with supervision and execution of road
construction, the Senate Committee on
Post Offices and Post Roads reported
favorably yesterday the Townsend bill,
which provides for a radical departure
in the national roads policy of the
United States.

The report to the Senate was made
by Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator
from Michigan, chairman of the com-
mittee, who was the chief advocate of
the new policy embodied in the
amended Senate bill. The principal
features of the Townsend bill are:
first, it creates a highway commission
of three members which is to assume
the task formerly conducted by the
Bureau of Roads of the Department of
Agriculture; second, it provides pri-
marily for the application of federal aid
to the construction work on inter-
state highways.

Most of the state highway depart-
ments opposed giving preferential
consideration to interstate highways
and were also favorable to the con-
tinuation of the Department of Agricul-
ture as the administrator of federal
aid. This was particularly the case
with regard to Southern and
Western States, which see in the new
policy the danger of federal aid being
cut off altogether from farm to mar-
ket dirt roads in the rural communi-
ties, which the statistics of the past
few years show to have received
first consideration.

Not a Compromise
The amended Senate bill was sup-
posed to be a compromise with the
Dowell bill passed by the House but
it clearly is uncompromising in that
it calls for a new deal as far as the
government is concerned.

The principal fight in Congress over
the roads legislation probably will
hinge on the proposal of the Senate
bill to give prior recognition to inter-
state highways and feeders, and the
power of veto given the federal com-
mission.

The Senate committee retained in
substance one important feature of the
Phipps-Dowell bill, this provision be-
ing:
"Highways which may receive federal
aid shall be divided into two
classes, one of which shall be known
as primary or interstate highways,
and the other as secondary or inter-
county highways; and the total mileage
which may receive federal aid, and the
other which shall connect or correlate
therewith, and be known as secondary
or inter-county highways, and shall
consist of the remainder of the mileage
which may receive federal aid."

The bill stipulates that before the
federal commission approves any pro-
ject, the state shall designate for im-
provement 7 per cent of the total
highway mileage of any state as shown
by records of the state highway de-
partment. As this percentage is im-
proved other mileage may be designat-
ed in lieu thereof.

Authority in Commission
Sections giving the Federal High-
way Commission general authority
over road construction and allotting
funds as between primary and sec-
ondary roads, read:

"The commission shall have author-
ity to approve in whole or in part
the systems as designated, or to re-
quire modifications and revisions
thereof provided that the states shall
submit to the commission for its ap-
proval any proposed revisions of the
designated systems of highways."

"Not less than 60 per cent of all
federal aid allotted to any state shall
be expended upon the primary or in-
terstate highways until provision has
been made for the improvement of the
entire system of such highways."

"The commission may approve proj-
ects submitted by the state highway
departments prior to the selection,
designation and approval of the sys-
tem of federal aid highways herewith
provided for, if it may reasonably
anticipate that such projects will be-
come a part of such system."

It stipulated that all roads after
construction shall be maintained at
the expense of the state; that only
durable construction shall be ap-
proved and the commission shall di-
rect the character of construction, im-
provement and repair in each case.
All highways shall be free from tolls
of all kinds.

The bill proposes an appropriation
of \$100,000,000 for the current fiscal
year, one-half to be immediately
available and the remainder available
six months after the passage of the
act.

NEWS SUMMARY

Closely following upon the issuance
of the letter from General Smuts to
Mr. de Valera, there has been pub-
lished the official correspondence in
the Irish negotiations. This includes
the terms offered by Mr. Lloyd George,
the reply from the Sinn Fein leader,
and the rejoinder of the British Pre-
mier, as well as a letter from Sir
James Craig. The documents, which
bring the situation right up to date,
will be considered by Dail Eireann
today and it is stated that the desire
for peace and the abandonment of vio-
lence leaves no doubt as to the popu-
lar answer to the question at issue.
Meantime the general outlook is im-
proved by the news of the settlement
of the Irish railway dispute which
on the eve of the momentous Sinn
Fein meeting in Dublin, had reached
a critical stage.

Arabs from Palestine have laid be-
fore Winston Churchill their demands
regarding the future of the country.
They call for the creation of a govern-
ment responsible to a parliament
elected by the people resident in Pal-
estine before the war, full recognition
by England of the so-called treaty with
King Hussein, cancellation of the pol-
icy of a national home for Jews, stop-
page of Jewish immigration pending
the setting-up of the national govern-
ment and the cancellation of recent
laws. Their claims come at a time
when much disappointment is ex-
pressed in Zionist circles at Great
Britain's delay in settling matters re-
lating to the Jews in Palestine.

After being in force for over seven
years, government control of the British
railways ceased at midnight. Speak-
ing on decontrol, J. H. Thomas said
that under the new conditions the
old cry of trade union recognition
would be swept away and the railway
men would be called upon to assist in
the actual management of the industry.

Under a decision reached by the
finance conference in Paris, France,
instead of being entitled to a portion
of the first 1,000,000,000 marks re-
ceived from Germany for payment of
the army of occupation, is required to
reimburse the Allies to the extent of
300,000,000 marks. This sum is shown
to represent the value of the Saar
coal she has had more than was due
her for her army. The French Pre-
mier declines to accept the conclusion
of the conference and a careful study
of the various protocols is being made.

Aristide Briand, Premier of France,
has informed the State Department
that he will head the French delega-
tion to the Washington conference on
disarmament. No decision has as yet
been reached on the question of the
official languages of the conference
other than that English will be one of
them. The conference, it is said, will
decide whether French also shall be
used.

The question of the recognition of
the Mexican Government came up in
the Senate yesterday, when President
Obregon was warmly defended by Sen-
ator Ashurst of Arizona, whose state
petitioned for recognition last January.
Senator Ashurst pointed out that so far
six states have taken such action.
While not being interested in Presi-
dent Obregon, he said, he happened
to have known him for many years,
and he was a man of high impulse and
integrity.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices
and Post Roads has reported favorably
on the Townsend bill, which provides
for a highway commission of three
members to take over the duties now
exercised by the Bureau of Roads, and
for the application of federal aid to the
construction of interstate highways.
Most state highway departments are
opposed to this policy, because they
believe it will interfere with rural
road development and will handicap
the farm-to-market routes.

The policy of the Federal Reserve
Board was bitterly assailed by Edwin
F. Ladd, Senator from North Dak-
ota, in an address delivered yester-
day to the Southern Tariff Congress
at Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Ladd de-
nounced the Board for its alleged hos-
tility to the farmers' interests and
declared that by the process of unna-
tural deflation which it had forced
through, the heaviest burdens of taxat-
ion had been placed upon agricul-
ture.

The White House made public yester-
day a report by the Surgeon-General,
Hugh S. Cummings, of the investi-
gation conducted recently by the
Public Health Service into reports of
food shortage and increase of disease
in the southern states. The Surgeon-
General attempts to justify the alarm-
ist reports that were made to the Presi-
dent of the United States, but which
were universally denounced by the
south through state officials and rep-
resentatives and senators in Congress.
A prominent feature of his letter is
the explanation that the word "famine,"
as used in the reports to the President,
meant merely food which lacked "some
essential element."

More than 300 delegates from all
parts of the United States have
gathered in New York to attend the
first convention of theatrical managers
ever held, which started yesterday.
The first day of the convention little
was accomplished except laying the
preliminary organization for the meet-
ings to come.

PALESTINE ARABS OPPOSE ZIONISM

Delegation Asks British Govern-
ment to Cancel Its Policy for
a "Jewish National Home"
— Demands Not Granted

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
members of the Palestine-Arab dele-
gation were received by Winston
Churchill at the House of Commons
and placed before the Colonial Sec-
retary their demands with regard to
the future of Palestine. During a 90
minutes' interview, The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor is informed by Shibly
Jamal, secretary of the delegation, it
unfolded its program calling for the
creation in Palestine of a national
government responsible to a parlia-
ment elected by those peoples resi-
dent in Palestine before the war, whether
Christians, Muhammadans or Jews.

It asked for full recognition by En-
gland of the so-called treaty with King
Hussein in 1915, the canceling of the
policy of a national home for the Jews
in Palestine as being out of accord
with the preservation of the rights of
the Arabs in their own country, stop-
page of all Jewish immigration into
Palestine, pending the setting up of a
national government, the regulation of
all future immigration by this parlia-
ment and cancellation of all laws
framed since occupation by Great Brit-
ain, the framing of all future laws to
be carried out by the national govern-
ment.

Britain's Word Pledged
The delegation also formally called
upon the Colonial Secretary for a
declaration of what meaning the British
government attached to the phrase
"national home for the Jews," but was
referred to Sir Herbert Samuel's speech
at Jerusalem when he declared that
not "the home" but "a home" was
meant. Mr. Churchill indicated that
the British Government's word was
pledged to the Jews, to which the dele-
gation objected that a pledge had been
given to the Arabs even earlier than
that during 1915, when in a series of
letters signed by Sir Henry McMahon
on the British side King Hussein of
the Hedjaz was promised independence
for the Arabs over the area which in-
cluded Palestine.

Mr. Churchill asked for guarantees
that, if a national Arab Government
were set up, Jewish immigration
would not be interfered with, but per-
fected to remain unsatisfied. It was
pointed out to Mr. Churchill that the
delegation of events in Palestine
under the control of the Zionist High
Commissioner and the Zionist legal
secretary, Norman Bentwich, was
toward complete possession of Pal-
estine by the Jews, and that the pub-
lished statements of Zionists of high stand-
ing showed how dissatisfied they were
with the progress of their schemes as
compared with what they had hoped
to achieve, but the Colonial Secretary
did not acquiesce in the delegation's
demands. Neither did he entirely
close the door to further progress but
he intimated the possibility, under
certain conditions, of a further in-
terview with the delegation and of an
opportunity for them to lay their
views before the Prime Minister him-
self.

Zionists Disappointed
These conditions, which it is unde-
sirable to disclose at the moment,
the members of the delegation are now
considering among themselves and
the result will shortly be known.
Meanwhile Dr. Weizmann has stayed
in London a fortnight more than he
intended in the hope of being able to
discuss matters with the Arab dele-
gation round a table. There is no
prospect of this occurring, however,
as far as can be ascertained.

Much disappointment is being ex-
pressed by the leaders of the Zionist
organization in London at the unac-
countable delay that is taking place
in matters relating to the settlement
of the Jews in Palestine. Over £400,-
000 per annum, it is stated, is being
spent by the Zionist organization in
the upkeep of establishments that as a
result of "the Balfour declaration"
have been organized and brought into
being in the hope that the term a
Jewish National Home may prove to
be more than a mere high-sounding
phrase.

The actual political position in
Palestine, The Christian Science Moni-
tor is informed by an official of the
Zionist organization, resulting from
such acts as "the Balfour declaration,"
the San Remo resolution and the
Anglo-French agreement concerning
the boundaries of Palestine, the man-
date and other ordinances is considered
anything but satisfactory. The man-
date, it is stated, has ceased to operate
in so far as the interest of the Jews is
concerned, immigration has been
stopped on the ground that, owing to
the attitude of the Arabs, it is not safe
for more Jews to enter the country,
and the Jewish "national home," which
in any case is termed a vague expres-
sion, seems almost as far from realiza-
tion as when the Turks ruled in
Palestine.

Immigration Opposed
Meantime, regarding the Jews from
Russia, Poland, Austria and other
parts of the world that had already
sold their possessions in the hope of
emigrating, no secret is made by the
Arab population in Palestine of its de-

termination to prevent "the Balfour
declaration" being carried into effect,
and it is an open question whether
the British Government is going to
carry out the mandate and enforce
"the Balfour declaration" or consider
it null and void.

Without the assistance of the British
Government to keep order, a repetition
of the Jaffa incidents, which resulted
in casualties to both Jews and Arabs,
is almost inevitable. Meanwhile the
Zionist organization is experiencing
considerable anxiety regarding the
outcome of the visit of the Arab dele-
gation to London. For the British
Government to repudiate "the Balfour
declaration," the heads of the Zionist
organization consider would be noth-
ing short of disastrous to the friend-
ship of centuries that has existed be-
tween Britain and Jewry.

FRANCE OVERPAID IN REPARATIONS

Instead of Being Entitled to a
Share of the First German
Payment French Find They
Owe Allies Many Millions

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—The
French Government is especially con-
cerned with the curious paradox re-
sulting from the deliberations of the
Finance Conference that, instead of
France being entitled to a portion of the
first 1,000,000,000 marks received from
Germany for payment of the army of
occupation, she actually owes 300,000,-
000 marks. Aristide Briand declines to
accept this conclusion. The matter
turns upon the definition of the word
restitution. It is held that the French
possession of the coal mines of the
Saar cannot be regarded as restitution
in the special sense intended, but
as a genuine payment which must be
subtracted from the German liabilities.

The first charge on Germany is un-
doubtedly the army of occupation, and
England claims she is entitled to 500,-
000,000 marks under this head. She
has, it is true, received ships, but the
Allies accepted that the price of the
ships should only be counted as they
were sold. France, on the contrary, is
shown to have had in Saar coal 300,-
000,000 marks more than was due for
her army.

Although the finance ministers ac-
cepted this reckoning, the Premier
cannot agree to consider the Saar
coal as sufficient payment for the cost
of the occupation, and above all can-
not accept the decision by which
France would have to repay to the
Allies considerable sums. It is in-
deed a surprising situation. The
Finance Conference actually proposes
that France to make a reim-
bursement to the Allies from Novem-
ber next year to November, 1925, on
condition that such sums bear in-
terest at 5 per cent.

It is unlikely that this agreement
will be ratified by the French Gov-
ernment and a careful study of the
texts of the various protocols is be-
ing made. In the meantime, aston-
ishment is expressed at the profound
difference of the treatment accorded
for the establishment of the British
accounts, which omit ships, and the
French accounts, which include the
Saar mines.

MINERS SUMMON MR. HOWAT

PITTSBURGH, Kansas—Alexander
Howat, president of the Kansas
miners' union, has been called before
considering an international executive board
of the United Mine Workers of America,
meeting at Indianapolis. The order
for his appearance came from Presi-
dent John L. Lewis and interrupted a
speaking campaign against the Kansas
Industrial court law which Mr. Howat
is making in Kansas.

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quarters that the railway situation was viewed with considerable anxiety as regards its effect on Irish politics.

J. H. Thomas, formally opposing the second reading of the Irish Railways Settlement of Claims Bill in the House of Commons today, said that unfortunately another hitch had occurred. The Irish managers had agreed to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening and he hoped they might be able to reach an agreement. What he dreaded was that an industrial dispute might lead to the breaking of the Irish truce. Eventually opposition to the bill was withdrawn.

Civil War the Alternative

Comments by the Belfast press on the Irish peace negotiations indicate that Unionist circles there consider that the British Government offer has gone too far. The Belfast Telegraph says the government has been magnanimous to the point of folly, and Ireland would be insane to the point of criminality in rejecting such terms.

There is no use attempting to carry on negotiations so long as the Sinn Féin persists in its present attitude. The British people must surely realize now why Ulster has been unable to secure good relationships with Irish nationalism. What has occurred has fully vindicated Ulster's action in saving herself and also the Empire from disaster. The Sinn Féin proposals, if carried out, would mean immediate civil war in Ulster. The foreign arbitration proposal is described as an outrageous insult.

A Settlement Hoped for

The Northern Whig states that the terms which the Prime Minister offered to Sinn Féin would, if given effect to, bring about the disintegration of the Empire. "The bitterest enemy of Britain could not ask for an easier method of bringing about her destruction than that Mr. Lloyd George has offered. The way Mr. de Valera writes of peace is sickening in view of the murder campaign that has been carried on during the last two years. Perhaps Mr. de Valera imagines if he murders a few more policemen and soldiers Mr. Lloyd George will grant him the right to secede from Great Britain, but the British Government that agreed to secession would have a short life. The rebels may take what is offered to them, or they may compel the government to undertake the reconquest of the South and West. It will undertake that duty with reluctance, but it will discharge it completely and finally, or it will make way for one that will give more adequate expression to the will of the British people."

The Irish Times of Dublin states, while the reply to Mr. de Valera is profoundly disappointing in some respects, it does not close the gates for a settlement. It cannot believe any patriotic Irishman would assume the awful responsibility which the final rejection of the Irish terms would involve.

General Smuts writes to Mr. de Valera to accept dominion status for the 26 counties at present. Dall Eireann tomorrow will have the unique opportunity of healing Irish wounds and assuring Ireland a peaceful and prosperous future. It is to be hoped and prayed it will follow General Smuts' advice.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The chief question under general discussion here today is whether Dall Eireann will accept the British Premier's proposal. A desire for peace and the abandonment of violence being universal amongst all classes leaves no doubt as to the popular answer to this question. Dall Eireann, it is stated, is somewhat divided, those who are willing to reject any proposal short of complete secession being led by Michael Collins and other republican army chiefs.

The accepted belief is that the question will be submitted to the country by the Dail, and influential public men, it is believed, would welcome such action. The door to a settlement is felt to be open so long as Mr. de Valera carries with him the majority of the Dail, but it is believed he is not likely to be their spokesman if a situation develops which would mean a return to violence.

Correspondence Issued

Letters from Mr. Lloyd George and Sein Fein Leaders Published

LONDON, England (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press)—Of the documents made public this evening by the government, the original British proposals for settlement, dated July 26, were as follows:

"The British Government are actuated by an earnest desire to end the unhappy divisions between Great Britain and Ireland, which have produced so many conflicts in the past and which have once more shattered the peace and well-being of Ireland at the present time.

"They long, with His Majesty the King, as expressed in the words of his gracious speech in Ireland last month, for a satisfactory solution of those age-long Irish problems which for generations have embarrassed our forefathers as they now weigh heavily upon us, and they wish to do their utmost to secure that every man of Irish birth, whatever be his creed and wherever be his home, should work in loyal cooperation with the free communities on which the British Empire is based.

"They are convinced that the Irish people may find as worthy and as complete an expression of their political and spiritual ideals within the Empire as any of the numerous varied nations united in allegiance to His Majesty's throne, and they desire such consummation not only for the welfare of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empire as a whole, but also for the cause of peace and harmony throughout the world.

"There is no part of the world where

Irishmen have made their home, but what suffers from our ancient feuds, no part of it but looks to this meeting between the British Government and the Irish leaders to resolve these feuds in a new understanding, honorably and satisfactory to all the people involved.

The Example of Canada

"The free nations which compose the British Empire are drawn from many races with different histories, traditions and ideas. In the Dominion of Canada, British and French have long forgotten the bitter conflicts which divided their ancestors. South Africa, the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free States joined with two British colonies to make a great self-governing union under His Majesty's sway. The British people cannot believe that where Canada and South Africa with equal or even greater difficulties have so signally succeeded Ireland will fail, and they are determined to do so far as they themselves can assure it, that nothing shall hinder Irish statesmen from joining together to build up an Irish state in free and willing cooperation with the other peoples of the Empire.

"Moved by these considerations, the British Government invite Ireland to take its place in the great association of free nations over which His Majesty reigns. As an earnest of their desire to obliterate old quarrels and enable Ireland to face the future with her own strength and hope, they propose that Ireland shall assume forthwith the status of a dominion with all powers and privileges set forth in this document.

"By adoption of dominion status it is understood that Ireland shall enjoy complete autonomy of taxation and finance; that she will maintain her own courts of law and judges; that she will maintain her own military forces for home defense, her own constabulary and her own police; that she will take over the Irish postal service and all matters relating to education, land, agriculture, mines and minerals, forestry, housing, labor, employment, transport, trade, public health, health insurance and liquor traffic, and in sum, that she will exercise all those powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of self-governing dominions is based, subject only to the considerations set out in ensuing paragraphs.

Liberties Guaranteed

"Ireland is guaranteed in these liberties, which no foreign people can challenge without challenging the Empire as a whole, since the dominions hold each and severally by virtue of their British fellowship, standing among nations equivalent not merely to the individual strength but to the combined power and influence of all of the nations of the Commonwealth. That guarantee, that fellowship, that freedom, the whole Empire looks to Ireland to accept.

"To this settlement the British Government is prepared to give immediate effect upon the following conditions, which are, in their opinion, vital to the welfare and safety of both Great Britain and Ireland, forming, as they do, the heart of the Commonwealth.

"1. The common concern of Great Britain and Ireland in defense of their interests on land and sea shall be mutually recognized. Great Britain lives by the sea, her food and her communications depend upon freedom of the great sea routes. Ireland lies on Britain's side, across the seaways north and south that link her with her sister nations of the Empire, the markets of the world and the vital sources of her food supply.

"In recognition of that fact which nature has imposed and no statesmanship can change, it is essential that the Royal Navy alone should control the seas around Ireland and Great Britain, and such rights and liberties should be accorded to it by the Irish State as are essential for naval purposes in Irish harbors and on the Irish coasts.

Limitation of Armaments

"2. In order that the movement toward limitation of armaments which is now making progress in the world should in no way be hampered, it is stipulated that the Irish territorial force shall be held within reasonable limits and conform, in respect to numbers, to the military establishments of other parts of these islands.

"3. The position of Ireland is also of great importance for air services, both military and civil. The Royal Air Force will need facilities for all purposes it serves, and Ireland will form an essential link in the development of air routes between the British Isles and the North American continent. It is therefore stipulated that Great Britain shall have all necessary facilities for the development of defense and communications by air.

"4. Great Britain hopes that Ireland will in due course and of its own free will contribute a proportion of her wealth to the regular naval and military air forces of the Empire. It is further assumed that voluntary recruitment for these forces will be permitted throughout Ireland, particularly for those famous Irish regiments which have so long and so gallantly served His Majesty in all parts of the world.

"5. While the Irish people will enjoy complete autonomy in taxation and finance, it is essential to prevent a recurrence of ancient differences between the two islands, and particularly to avert the possibility of ruinous trade wars. With this object in view the British and Irish governments will agree to impose no protective duties or other restrictions upon the flow of transport, trade or commerce between all parts of these islands.

"6. The Irish people shall agree to assume responsibility for their share of the present debt of the United Kingdom and liability for pensions arising from the great war, the share, in default of agreement between the governments concerned, to be deter-

mined by an independent arbitrator appointed from within His Majesty's dominions.

Treaty Proposed

"In accordance with these principles the British Government proposes that the conditions of the settlement between Great Britain and Ireland will be embodied in the form of a treaty, to which effect will in due course be given by the British and Irish Parliaments. They look to such an instrument to obliterate old conflicts and forthwith to clear the way for a detailed settlement in full accordance with Irish conditions and needs, and thus to establish a new and happier relation between Irish patriotism and that wider community of aims and interests by which unity the whole Empire is freely sustained.

"The form in which the settlements are to take effect will depend upon Ireland herself. It must allow for full recognition of the existing powers and privileges of the Parliament government of Northern Ireland, which cannot be abrogated except by its own consent. For their part the British Government entertain the earnest hope that the necessity for harmonious cooperation among Irishmen of all classes and creeds will be recognized throughout Ireland.

"But no such common action can be secured by force. Union came in Canada by a free consent of the provinces. So in Australia and so in South Africa. It will come in Ireland by no other way than consent. There can, in fact, be no settlement on terms involving one side or the other that bitter appeal to bloodshed and violence which all men of good will are longing to terminate.

"The British Government will undertake to give effect, so far as that depends on them, to any terms in this respect on which all Ireland unites. But in no condition can they consent to any proposals which would kindle civil war in Ireland.

"Such a war would not touch Ireland alone, for partisans would flock from either side, from Great Britain and the Empire and elsewhere, with consequences more devastating to the welfare, both of Ireland and the Empire, than the conflict to which a truce has been called this month. Through the Empire there is a deep desire that the day of violence should pass and that the solution be found consonant with the highest ideals and interests of all parts of Ireland which will enable her to cooperate as a willing partner in the British Commonwealth.

Proposals Only an Outline

"The British Government will therefore leave Irishmen themselves to determine by negotiations between them whether the new powers which the pact defines shall be taken over by Ireland as a whole and administered by a single Irish body or taken over separately by Southern and Northern Ireland with or without the joint authority to harmonize their common interests, and they will willingly assist in negotiations for such a settlement, if Irishmen should so desire.

"By these proposals the British Government sincerely believes they will have shattered the foundations of that ancient hatred and distrust which have disfigured our common history for centuries past. The future of Ireland within the Commonwealth is for the Irish people to shape.

"In the foregoing proposals the British Government has attempted no more than a broad outline for a settlement. The details they leave for discussion when the Irish people have signified acceptance of the principle of this pact."

Mr. de Valera's Reply

Eamon de Valera's reply to the proposals, dated August 10, was as follows:

"Right Hon. David Lloyd George: "Sir—On the occasion of our last interview I gave it as my judgment that the Dail Eireann could not and that the Irish people would not accept the proposals of your government as set forth in the draft of July 20 which you had presented to me. Having consulted my colleagues, and with them given these proposals most earnest consideration, I now confirm that judgment. The outline given in the draft is self-contradictory and the principal of the pact is not easy to determine. To the extent that it implies recognition of Ireland's separate nationhood and her right of self-determination we appreciate and accept it.

"But in the stipulations and express conditions concerning matters that are vital principles strangely are set aside and the claim advanced by your government to interfere in our affairs and to control which we cannot admit.

"Ireland's right to choose for herself the path she should take to realize her own destiny must be accepted as indefeasible. It is a right that has been maintained through centuries of oppression and at a cost of unparalleled sacrifice and untold suffering and it will not be surrendered. We cannot propose to abrogate or to impair it, nor can Great Britain or any other foreign state or group of states legitimately claim to interfere with its exercise in order to serve their own special interests.

No Imperialistic Entanglements

"The Irish people's belief is that national destiny can best be realized in political detachment free from imperialistic entanglements which, by their very nature, involve enterprises out of harmony with the national character, prove destructive to their ideals and are fruitful of only ruinous wars, crushing burdens, social discontent and general unrest and unhappiness.

"Like the small states of Europe, they are prepared to hazard their independence on the basis of moral right, confident that they threaten no nation or people so they would, in turn, be free from aggression themselves. This policy they have declared for in plebiscite after plebiscite, and the desire to which any other line of policy deviates from it must be taken as the measure of the extent to which ex-

ternal pressure is operative and violence is being done to the wishes of the majority.

"As for myself and my colleagues, it is our deep conviction that true friendship with England, which military coercion has frustrated for centuries, can be obtained most readily now through amicable but absolute separation. The fear, groundless though we believe it to be, that Irish territory may be used as a basis for attack upon England's liberties, can be met by reasonable guarantees not inconsistent with Irish sovereignty.

"Dominion Status Illusory"

"Dominion status for Ireland is by every one who understands the conditions known to be illusory. The freedom which the British dominions enjoy is not so much the result of legal enactments or treaties as of immense distances which separate them from Great Britain and make interference by her impracticable. Most explicit guarantees, including the dominion's acknowledged right to secede, would be necessary to secure for Ireland an equal degree of freedom.

"There is no suggestion, however, in the proposals made of any such guarantees. Instead, the natural positions are reversed and our geographical situation with respect to Great Britain is made the basis of denials and restrictions unheard of in the case of other dominions. The smaller island must give military safeguards and guarantees to the larger and suffer itself to be reduced to a position of helpless defense.

"It should be obvious that we could not urge acceptance of such proposals upon our people. Certain treaty-free association with the British Commonwealth group, as with a partial League of Nations, we would have been ready to recommend and as a government to negotiate and take responsibility for, but we assure that entry of the nation as a whole into such an association would secure for it the allegiance of the present dissenting minority, to meet whose sentiment alone this step would be contemplated.

"Treaties dealing with proposals for free intertrade and mutual limitation of armaments are ready any time to negotiate. Mutual agreement for facilitating air railways, as well as other communications, can, we feel certain, also be effected. No obstacle of any kind will be placed by us in the way of that smooth commercial intercourse which is essential in the life of both islands, each of which is the best customer and best market of the other.

"It must, of course, be understood that all treaties and agreements would have to be submitted for ratification to a national legislature in the first instance, and subsequently to the Irish people as a whole, under circumstances which would make it evident that their decision would be a free decision and every element of military compulsion absent.

"The question of Ireland's liability for her share of the present debt of the United Kingdom we are prepared to leave to be determined by a board of arbitrators, one to be appointed by Ireland, one by Great Britain and the third to be chosen by agreement, or, in default of such agreement, to be nominated say, by the President of the United States.

Questions for Arbitration

"In regard to the question at issue between the political minority and the great majority of the Irish people, that must remain a question for the Irish themselves to settle. We cannot admit the right of the British to settle this point. We do not contemplate the use of force. If your government stands aside, we can effect a complete reconciliation.

"We agree with you that no common action can be secured by force. Our regret is that this wise and true principle which you government prescribes to us for settlement of our local problem it seems unwilling to apply consistently to the fundamental problem of relations between our island and yours. The principle we rely on in one case we are ready to apply in the other, but should this principle not yield an immediate settlement, we are willing that this question, too, be submitted to external arbitration.

"Thus we are ready to meet you in all that is reasonable and just. Responsibility for initiating and effecting honorable peace rests primarily not with our government but with yours. We have no conditions to impose and no claims to advance but one—that we be freed from aggression.

"We appreciate, with a sincerity to be measured only by the terrible sufferings our people have undergone, the desire you express for mutual, lasting friendship. The sole cause of the ancient feuds, which you deplore, has been, as we have said, the history proves, the attacks of English rule upon Irish liberties. These attacks can cease forthwith if your government has the will.

"The road to peace and understanding lies open."

"EAMON DE VALERA."

British Premier's Reply

Mr. Lloyd George's reply, dated August 12, follows:

"The earlier part of your letter is so much opposed to our fundamental position that we feel bound to leave you in no doubt of our meaning. You state that after consulting your colleagues you confirm your declaration that our proposals are such as the Dail Eireann could not and the Irish people would not accept. You add that the outline given by our draft is self-contradictory and that the principal of the pact offered you is not easy to determine. We desire, therefore, to make our position absolutely clear.

"In our opinion, nothing is to be gained by prolonging the theoretical discussion of the national status which you may be willing to accept, as compared with that of the great self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth, but we must direct your attention to one point on which you lay some emphasis and on which no British Government can compro-

mise, namely, the claim that we should acknowledge the right of Ireland to secede from her allegiance to the King.

"No such right can ever be acknowledged by us. The geographical proximity of Ireland to the British Isles is a fundamental fact. The history of the two islands for many centuries, however it is read, is sufficient proof that their destinies are indissolubly linked.

"Ireland has sent members to the British Parliament for more than 100 years. Many of her people during all that time have enlisted freely and served gallantly in the forces of the Crown. Great numbers in all the Irish provinces are profoundly attached to the throne.

"These facts permit of one answer, and one only, to the claim that Great Britain should negotiate with Ireland as a separate and foreign power.

"When you, as the chosen representative of Irish national ideals, came to speak with me I made one condition only, of which our proposal plainly states the effect—that Ireland should recognize the force of geographical and historical facts.

No Coercion of Ulster

"It is those facts which govern the problems of British-Irish relations. If they did not exist there would be no problems to discuss. I pass, therefore, to the conditions which are imposed by these facts.

"I have set out clearly in six clauses in our former proposals and need not restate them here, except to say that the British Government cannot consent to the reference of any such questions which concern Great Britain and Ireland alone to the arbitration of a foreign power.

"We are profoundly glad to have your agreement that Northern Ireland cannot be coerced. This point is of great importance, because the resolve of our people to resist with full power any attempt to secession by one part of Ireland carries with it of necessity an equal resolve to resist any effort to coerce another part of Ireland to abandon its allegiance to the Crown.

"We gladly give you the assurance that we will concur in any settlement which Southern and Northern Ireland alike, but we cannot agree to refer the question of your relations with Northern Ireland to foreign arbitration.

"The conditions of the proposed settlement do not arise from any desire to force our will upon the people of another race, but from facts which are as vital to Ireland's welfare as to our own. They contain no derogation from Ireland's status as a dominion, no desire for British ascendancy over Ireland, and no impairment of Ireland's national ideals.

"Our proposals present to the Irish people an opportunity such as has never dawned in their history before. We have made them in a sincere desire to achieve peace, but beyond them we cannot go.

"We trust you will be able to accept them in principle. I shall discuss your application in detail whenever your acceptance in principle is communicated to me."

Sir James Craig's Letter

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press)—The text of the Ulster Cabinet's observations on the British Government's proposal for peace in Ireland, signed by Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, was made public here this evening. The statement says that the acceptance by the Ulster leaders of the original invitation of the British Government to meet in conference with it in London still holds good, and that they will be available at any time their assistance is again desired. The statement reads:

"My dear Prime Minister—Your proposals for an Irish settlement now have been exhaustively examined by my Cabinet and myself. We realize the preamble is especially addressed to Mr. de Valera and his followers, and observe it implies that difficulties have long existed throughout the Empire and in America, attributable to persons of Irish extraction.

"In fairness to the Ulster people I must point out that they have always aimed at retention of their citizenship in the United Kingdom and the Empire and that they are proud to form a part, and there are not to be found in any quarter of the world more loyal citizens than those of Ulster descent. They hold fast to cherished traditions and deeply resent any infringement of their rights and privileges, which belong equally to them and to other citizens within the Empire."

"The text then recalls the sacrifices made in agreeing to self-government and in consenting to the establishment of a Parliament in Northern Ireland.

"Against our wish, but in the interest of peace, the statement continues, 'we accepted this as the final settlement of the long outstanding difficulty with which Great Britain has been confronted. We are busily engaged in ratifying our part of this solemn bargain, while the Irishmen outside the northern area, who in the past have struggled for home rule, have chosen to repudiate the Government of Ireland Act and press Great Britain for wider powers. To join in such pressure is repugnant to the people of Northern Ireland.

Peace Desired

"In the further interest of peace we therefore respectfully decline. We are determined not to interfere with the terms of settlement between us to safeguard the ties that bind us to Great Britain and the Empire. To insure that we are not prejudiced by any terms entered into between them and Mr. de Valera, and to maintain the just equality exhibited throughout the Government of Ireland act.

"Our acceptance of your original invitation to meet in conference in London holds good and if at any time our assistance again is desired we are available. But I feel bound to acquaint you that no meeting is possible

between Mr. de Valera and myself until he recognizes that Northern Ireland will not submit to any other authority than that of His Majesty the King and the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and admits the sanctity of the existing powers and privileges of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

"In conclusion let me assure you that peace is as earnestly desired by my government and myself as by you and yours, and although we have nothing left to give away, we are prepared, when you and Mr. de Valera arrive at a satisfactory settlement, to cooperate with Southern Ireland on equal terms for the future welfare of our common country. In order to avoid any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of our views, I intend to publish this letter when your proposals are made public."

LONDON, England (Saturday)

Among the documents which will be considered by Dall Eireann on Tuesday will be the letter from General Smuts, the South African Premier, which he wrote to Mr. de Valera on August 4. In his letter General Smuts refers to the reports which Mr. Lane, his private secretary, had given him as to his conversations with the Sinn Féin leader. Mr. Lane told General Smuts of Mr. de Valera's wish to meet Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier.

General Smuts, however, said that he had done his best to get Sir James to meet Mr. de Valera, and he regretted that he had been unable to bring about a meeting. Sir James had told him that Ulster would not be moved from the constitutional position which she occupies under existing legislation, and that she was quite satisfied with her present status. Mr. Lane gave General Smuts to understand that Mr. de Valera insisted on Ulster coming into a United Ireland constitution, and that unless that was done no further progress could be made. This, declared General Smuts, was the impasse which he could not see at present how to get over, as both leaders were equally immovable.

Ulster Immovable

My conviction, said the South African Premier, is that for the present no solution based on Ulster coming into the Irish state will succeed. Ulster will not agree and she cannot be forced, and any solution along those lines is at present doomed to failure. He believed all the same that it was in Ulster's interest to come in and that the force of community of interests would eventually compel Ulster to decide to join the Irish state. He strongly advised Mr. de Valera to leave Ulster alone for the present, and to concentrate on a free constitution for the remaining 26 counties, and through the success of the Irish State and by economic and other peaceful forces to bring Ulster into that state eventually.

He went on to cite the example of South Africa, where ultimate unity was only realized after many years, and where the republican ideal for which they had made great sacrifices had finally to give way to another form of freedom. Ireland, he considered, was traveling along the same painful road as South Africa had done and that with wisdom and moderation in her leadership she would achieve as great success.

No Simple Solution Seen

A single clean-cut solution of the Irish question did not seem possible at present. He did not ask the Irish to give up their ideal but only to realize it in the only way which at present seemed practicable to him. He advised the 26 counties to begin with freedom as the first and most important step in the whole settlement. He pointed out that a republic was not the only way by which they could obtain self-determination. It meant final and irrevocable severance from the British league, and to this the British Parliament and people would never agree.

Full dominion status with all that it implied was theirs if they liked to take it. He pointed out that it was far more than was offered to the Transvaal and the Free State, who fought for freedom of one of the greatest wars in the history of Great Britain. They accepted a far less generous offer than was made to them, and from that start they had proceeded to improve their position until today South Africa was a happy, contented, united and a completely free country.

If he hoped they would accept the offer they would become a sister dominion in the great circle of equal states, who would stand beside them and shield them and protect their rights as if they were their own and who would thus give the most effective guarantee possible against any possible arbitrary interference by the British Government with their rights and position.

In fact, he declared, the British Government would have no further basis of interference with their affairs, as their relations with Great Britain would be a concern, not of the British Government but of the imperial conference of which Great Britain would be only one of the seven members. Any questions in issue between them and the British Government would do for the imperial conference to decide. They would be a free member of a great league, of which most of the other members would be in the same position as themselves, and the conference would be the forum for the thrashing out of any questions which might arise between the members.

This, he added, was the nature and constitutional practice of dominion freedom.

Offer Applauded

Most British Newspapers Consider Proposals Generous

LONDON, England (Monday)—Most of London's newspapers, in their comment on the new developments in the Irish situation this morning, re-

flected the belief that the government's proposals offered a generous settlement of the controversy.

"They show great statesmanship, courage and decision on the part of the government," said The Times. "Broadly, these concessions represent the extreme limit to which this or any British Government is likely to go. Mr. de Valera's reply approaches more closely to the tone desirable in such negotiations than any of his past utterances. It is a reasoned refusal, which appears deliberately to avoid any final rupture. The Prime Minister's reply is the only possible rejoinder, and we hope the Irish people will give deep consideration to the statesmanlike advice of General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, whose letter to Mr. de Valera, made public on Saturday, urged acceptance of the government's offer."

The Daily News found ground both for hope and for fear in the correspondence, but declined to believe Ireland would "throw away the substance in grasping at a shadow." "The government's proposals," the newspaper continued, "are as wide and as generous as the most optimistic had desired. Clearly, apart from the question of formal severance from the Empire, there is no insurmountable difference regarding the relations to be established between the two countries. It is hoped, therefore, that Ireland will act upon the sage advice of General Smuts."

The Daily Telegraph likewise refused to believe Ireland would deliberately reject the South African Premier's "masterly and impressive case for acceptance of the government's proposals," and said a way still remained open for the introduction at the meeting of the Dail Eireann on Tuesday of "the saving element of practical statesmanship into the negotiations on the Irish side."

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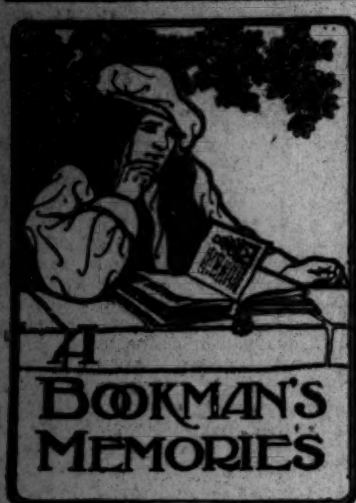
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JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Belinda and I were driving across Hyde Park on the wide, twisty, leafy road that runs from Kensington to Bayswater. As we left the bridge that crosses the Serpentine and approached the Magazine, I saw in a hollow to the right, which is a kind of natural amphitheater, a vast concourse of people—probably 5000. They were standing and reclining in a circle: all were looking down upon a stage; but the boards were of green grass, and the stage seats were logs of wood, as in the Forest of Arden, and the dressing rooms were tents; and there was an orchestra playing a merry, lilting air, (women performers) and a chorus, half a hundred I should think, clad in the kind of woodland raiment that Robin Hood and his Merry Men wore; and all this within sight of Westminster Towers, and close to the motor buses and cabs that rush along Kensington Road.

"A Pastoral Play in Hyde Park," said Belinda. "England is moving with the times."

I did not answer her. Immediately because I had caught sight on the green stage, surrounded by ancient oaks, of two or three queer figures, neither men nor animals, yet looking something like men, and something like animals. I am, as you know, rather quick, and the advantage of Belinda as a companion is that I can say anything to her, so I remarked, with a laugh, "Looks to me like old Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit." "Don't be silly," said Belinda, "and tell the man to hurry. It's 25 minutes to 8, and dinner is at half-past seven. You are incorrigible."

I made no reply because I had been ready in excellent time—I always am—and as being late for dinner is a tragedy, I said no more about Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit—forgot all about them, and regretted that I had made such a silly remark, for what connection can there be between Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox, and Hyde Park at the height of the London season?

The odd thing is, that I was right, beautifully, candidly, and consequently right as Henry James might say. For the next morning the principal newspapers had long and charming accounts of the performance headed "Brer Rabbit in Hyde Park, Brer Rabbit and Mr. Fox, New Setting for an Old Story," and one of the reports ran, "The most beautifully appointed theater in England was thrown open yesterday afternoon and evening, and the play was 'Brer Rabbit.' What more fitting stage could be found for it? Joel Chandler Harris was a genius in his way."

Indications seemed to point to Joel Chandler Harris as a subject for "A Bookman's Memories," but what memories have I of him? Of himself—nothing: of his books—much. That is as it should be. And yet "Uncle Remus" has been for years so companionable and delightful a person that I seem to know him better than many people whom I meet constantly. "Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings" (1880), "Nights with Uncle Remus" (1883), "Uncle Remus and His Friends" (1897), "Told by Uncle Remus" (1906). I know that Uncle Remus was invented by Joel Chandler Harris, but one always thinks of them as one and the same person. Why not?

"Didn't the Fox never catch the Rabbit, Uncle Remus," asked the little boy. "He come mighty nigh it, honey, who's you bawn—Brer Fox did. One day after Brer Rabbit fool 'im wid dat calamity root, Brer Fox went ter wuk en got 'im some tar, en mix it wid some turpentine, en fix up a contraption whut he call a 'Tar-Baby.'"

"It's a mighty party tale," (Cinderella, which the little boy had told him) said Uncle Remus. "It's so party dat you dunner whedder ter b'lieve it er not. Yit I speck it's so, keze one time in forty lev'n hundred matters will turn out right een' uppers."

Uncle Remus and his talking animals have passed into the language. They are the parents of numerous books in this kind and I do not suppose that anyone, not even Kipling, has worked this genre better than Joel Chandler Harris. How much is his own invention, and how much he gleaned and adapted from the old Negro folk lore is one of those questions that can never be adequately answered. He has been called "The Aesop of Georgia," and Brer Rabbit is a household word throughout the English-speaking world. I remember a violent discussion between two dons as to whether it was Tar-Baby or Brer Fox who lay low and said nuthin'. They should have been better informed. Every child knows that "Tar-Baby ain't sayin' nuthin," en Brer Fox, he lay low. . . . Brer Rabbit keep on axin' 'im, en de Tar-Baby akeep on sayin' nuthin'. . . . And I remember a noble lord, in a political speech, adapting the brier-patch story to some harsening question of the day. "Den Brer Rabbit talk mighty 'umble. 'I don't keer wot you do wid me, Brer Fox,' sezee, 'so you don't fling me in dat brier-patch. . . .'" Then the de-

nouncement. "Bred en bawn in a brier-patch, Brer Fox, bred en bawn in a brier-patch!" en wid dat he skip out des ez Hvely ez a cricket in de dem-bers."

Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908) lived most of his life at Atlanta, Georgia. Apart from his books his journalistic career seems to have been spent on the Atlanta Constitution, of which he rose to be editor. His recreations are recorded thus, "Thinking of things and tending his roses. Lived in the suburb where he had a comfortable home built to a veranda, on a five-acre lot full of birds, flowers, children and callards." "A jolly, understanding, sympathetic man! But I wish I knew what a callard is. No dictionary that I possess gives it."

I learnt, with joy, that "Brer Rabbit and Mr. Fox," a Musical Frolie by Mabel Dearmer, with music by Martin Shaw, was to be repeated on the following Saturday, and that these Hyde Park entertainments, "Plays for the People," are planned and carried out by a society called the "League of Arts," which has, wonderful to relate, obtained permission from His Majesty's Office of Works to perform open-air plays and operas in the natural amphitheater by the Serpentine. A charge is made for the reserved seats to help defray the heavy expenses, but most of the seats are free. I mean by seats places where one can stand, or sit, or recline under the trees, and hear music and watch acting. The League of Arts also plans and stages pageants and festivals and in Hyde Park arranged for the performance of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" and Basil Hood's and Edward German's "Merrie England"; but the most popular is "Brer Rabbit and Mr. Fox."

Of course Belinda and I saw it. Delightful. Mrs. Dearmer welded the stories into a cleverly constructed play, and Martin Shaw's music, drawing its inspiration partly from plantation songs, and partly from the English countryside, is so bright, and tuneful, and in harmony with the libretto that there can be no doubt that this delightful, humorous and human Brer Rabbit opera will be put on at a London theater next winter.

Would you like to see a list of the characters. To many in England and America they will recall happy memories.

Brer Bear Miss Meadows
Brer Fox Miss Motts
Brer Rabbit Miss Lucy
Brer Tarrypin Miss Tilda
Brer Bullfrog Miss Nancy
Miss Goose
King Deer Sindy Ann
King Deer's Daughter
Mr. Man
Miss Janey Molly Cotton Tail

The scene is—A Woodland Glade. For two hours we were with Uncle Remus of Atlanta, Georgia—he who lived in a five-acre lot full of birds, flowers, children and callards—on, to the end of the frolie, with Brer Rabbit saying (see the Book of Words), "No, no, ladies, Brer Rabbit's nobody—de littlest of all de animals—dis (pointing to Uncle Remus) am de author of de play."

Then a little wind rose in the trees, and the still, clear July night began to settle down upon London. But I did not hear the hoot of the motors, did not see the policeman on point duty, rightly holding back the crowd, for I was seeing a sleepy little boy sitting with Uncle Remus in a veranda in Georgia, and the little boy is saying,

"The Bear didn't catch the Rabbit, then?"

And Uncle Remus answers, "Jump up fum dar, honey. I ain't got no time fer ter be settin' yet prop'n' yo' eyeseled open."

From Georgia to London! From London to Georgia! In an intonation, the twinkling of an eye, imagination leaps the miles.

Lighthouses as Bird Sanctuaries

The perches which the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has had placed on several lighthouses around the English coast have already done splendid work for the birds. Mr. Thijssie, a Dutch naturalist, was the originator of the idea of converting lighthouses into places of rest and safety for migrating birds. At the great Terschelling lighthouse he made a careful study of their habits, and determined to make the experiment of building perches as resting houses. In putting up the perches care had to be taken not to obscure the rays of light. It was found that if the perches were placed outside the rays the birds would not find them. The problem was solved by making long lines of perches right around the lighthouse gallery, immediately under the light, and by putting others on the dome.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds made their first experiments with Mr. Thijssie's invention at St. Catherine's Point, in the Isle of Wight, and at the Caskets near Alderney. The experiments were so successful that other perches were added at Spurn Head in Yorkshire, and the South Bishop in Pembrokeshire. If sufficient funds are available perches are to be provided at Bardsey, on the Outer Fern, and also at the Skerries.

The perches have to be very well made, and carefully fitted, and sets of perches cost from £60 to £100 each. But, according to the reports of the lighthouse keepers, the money subscribed by bird lovers has been well spent. At migration time the sight of the perches from the lighthouse gallery is a marvelous one. Thousands of birds sit in long rows on the perches, filling the air with their twitterings, and there is a constant influx of new arrivals. Instead of beating against the glass dome, the birds now make straight for the perches and rest there for the night.

The perches are dismantled and re-erected twice yearly by employees of Trinity House, at the society's expense, and the interesting suggestion has been made that, if funds allow, the cooperation of the lighthouse keepers might be recognized and encouraged by gifts of books, which would increase their knowledge of bird life, and while away some of their monotonous hours.

GUDRUN JASTRAN'S SILHOUETTES

Lovers of silhouettes hail with pleasure the recent revival of this art after many decades of almost complete neglect. Among the best of the present silhouettists is Gudrun Jastran of Copenhagen. A sheet of black paper, a sheet of white paper, and a pair of scissors—how very simple it all sounds, but what delightful pictures Miss Jastran can bring forth with these modest materials. She seems to know instinctively the laws of the paper plan, and where, in some cases, distance may be allowed to play in.

There is much to be said in praise of the silhouettist: in the first place, perhaps, its unflinching directness, the absence of more or less bewildering and distracting side issues. You feel that the artist knows his business, and it is amazing what a convincing likeness the silhouettist can give. Gudrun Jastran, however, goes much further afield, further and further, there seems to be ever new developments, and although she has done some admirable portraits, portraiture does not exactly appeal to her, and she generally declines commissions of this nature. She loves to depict children at play, grasps their movements and expressions with sympathetic understanding in a way recalling the work of Kate Greenaway, only there is no mannerism about her silhouettes.

When the silhouettist is carried to such elaboration and made to cover such a wide range of subjects, its great decorative value becomes further emphasized. In the first place



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"Mr. Pickwick" exclaimed Mr. Magnus, lost in astonishment, "what is the meaning of this, sir?"—a silhouette by Gudrun Jastran

its black and white do not clash with anything, and secondly, even a small silhouettist, properly framed (Miss Jastran often uses old-time birchwood frames) and properly placed readily becomes a favorite oasis for the eye. Although the reverse of any greatness, the beauty of the silhouettist always asserts itself, whether displayed singly or grouped. The writer knows a sweet, rather old-fashioned room, with a stylish old mirror above a likewise old chest of drawers—nearly always a happy combination—on either side of the mirror a selection of Gudrun Jastran's silhouettes; the effect is very charming, chaste and restful. But the silhouettist also suits and sets off modern furniture, and more or less gorgeous wall paper, which would quarrel with any painting, appears to be on the best of terms with the black and white of the silhouettist. It can also with excellent effect be framed between two glasses and hung in a window, as are often fragments of old stained glass, heraldic emblems and such like.

Miss Jastran's most recent work refers to scenes from the books of Charles Dickens, a task which has quite fascinated the artist, and of which more will be heard by and by. She has thoroughly entered into the mood of Dickens, as the illustrations from the Pickwick Papers show. Unlike several, if not most English illustrators of the great author, who often show a leaning to the caricature, more especially perhaps where Mr. Pickwick and his friends form the subject of their efforts, Gudrun Jastran seems to take a more human view of these dear folk, and who shall say that her conception is erratic or less pleasing. More than one distinguished artist has unhesitatingly expressed not only his appreciation of her subtle work but also his cordial approval of her more womanly, charming view of Dickens' creations. It is not the smallest feather in this Danish girl's cap that so many artists and connoisseurs unconditionally surrender before the intrinsic merit of her work.

The Cormorant

The cormorant is one of the commonest birds of the Irish coasts. During the winter months numbers of them make their way along the coast and up the rivers, sometimes reaching places 40 or 50 miles from the sea. Here they may be seen, singly or in numbers, sometimes resting on the river banks and often perched in the topmost branches of trees, where they appear quite at home in spite of their webbed feet. Those not well acquainted with the bird are often surprised to see the ease with which it can thus alight on tree-tops for it is probably the only common web-footed bird that can perch in this way.

Cormorants appear to have favorite riverside trees for roosting purposes and they return to the same ones every winter. The writer has seen some on which 40 cormorants may be counted at one time, so common have they become of late years.

On the approach of spring most cormorants retire to the cliffs of the sea coast, but some remain and nest in the tree-tops on the riverside. Here they nest in company much as herons or rooks do, but as a rule these settlements are only found in

thinly populated parts such as the west and north of Ireland.

Some of the bird's habits are very interesting, notably its method of drying its wings after diving by holding them extended in the wind, reminding one irresistibly of a lecturer. The cormorant is always very wary and quite capable of flourishing and multiplying without any kind of protection.

THE FLIGHT OF THE SEAGULL

When a seaplane from the German raider *Helf* flew unnoticed over Sydney Harbor and returned—probably with a list of vessels in port—she taught the Commonwealth a startling lesson in the possibilities of aerial attack from a war vessel unseen off the coast. Now a peaceful flying boat, Lebbus Horden's Seagull, has performed a far greater feat and no censor has withheld the story from the Australian people.

The tiny Seagull, coming home triumphantly to Sydney Harbor, proved that a flying boat can carry three men, an anchor and a camera in a four months' reconnoitering and photographic tour of the Australian coast, jauntily facing gale and sunshine alike and gravely reporting a faulty spark plug as her sole casualty. This magnificent flight and the swirl of oily water over the dreadnought *Ostfriesland*, conjoined, may mean a new era in the defense of the Commonwealth. Australians learn with satisfaction that several flying boats have been under orders for coastal defense.

The Seagull was intended for a London to Sydney flight, but Sir Ross Smith was first in the field, or air, and Mr. Horden, a wealthy Sydney merchant who fought in the artillery in the great war, brought home his little flying boat, the first in Australia, determined to give his countrymen a second object lesson. He has succeeded.

Only 51 feet from tip to tip of her wings, weighing but two tons, and driven by a Curtis engine of 160 horsepower, the Seagull has spread its wings from Sydney to Launceston and back again, going into every river and bay and over every headland and island, photographing every feature and then darting down to find the little motor schooner *Acelle*, which acted as a consort and carried a dark room and a big store of photographic material. Her strong hull rides the seas like a boat and the small floats attached to its wing tip enable the wings to rest on the water while she is at anchor or moving on the surface.

When the Seagull left Sydney harbor she carried two men, the pilot and a passenger, a 25-pound anchor and other gear. Her first flights at once attracted the attention of the defense department and they sent a staff officer to join Capt. Andrew Lang, R. F. C., and the mechanic, in the cruise along the coast of Victoria and across Bass Straits to Tasmania. The information gathered will only be disclosed in part, as it may have an important bearing on defense plans. The picturesque part of the trip, however, is no secret. For 16 weeks the flier skirted the ocean, photographing the coastline from a height of 2400 feet and carrying most of the time three men. The Seagull's best performance was a little sprint of 55 miles an hour for four hours, against a stiff breeze, using up 32 gallons of petrol. The day when she did with a 40-mile-an-hour wind is not counted in. Captain Lang, the pilot, pays high tribute to his mechanic, Alec Hill, formerly a rigger with an Australian flying squadron in Palestine.

The adventures of the Seagull were mainly contests with wind and wave and aerial traps. Throughout the trip Captain Lang found coastal flying rough and bumpy. Off Flinders Island, near the north coast of Tasmania, she was carried upward in flying sea fog, and then tumbled and tossed in air currents over the islands. Once the Seagull met a fierce gale and stayed aloft, and again, in a Victorian inlet, she rode out a storm for six days, held by her own anchors. Captain Lang found that in alighting on long rollers the boat rocked in the air exactly as if riding over the seas below, the air cushion under the wings in the few feet between the flying boat and the water lifting and dropping the Seagull as the waves rolled underneath.

This air cushion under the wing-spread saved the Seagull when she fell from a height to within six feet of the water. The air cushion acted like a spring, and bounced the two-ton boat 50 feet up, enabling it to recover from the drop. This sudden collapse was due to what Captain Lang called a "catapult." He saw a wedge-shaped patch of ripples on the water, looking like a series of short lines, and when over this the boat lost control and fell. This occurred on several occasions.

Probably as a result of this amazing trip the Seagull, or some of the new flying boats ordered for the air force,



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BISHOPS' CASTLES

A small paragraph in the English newspapers announces that the bishop of Lichfield, Dr. J. A. Kempthorne, has removed from the palace at Lichfield to Selwyn Hostel, situated in a corner of the Cathedral Close. The bishop is vacating the official home of the Lichfield diocese on financial grounds.

A straw shows which way the wind blows. In these days of heavy taxation and the high cost of living it is becoming more and more impossible for bishops to maintain their old episcopal palaces on the scale of splendor and magnificence they enjoyed when princes of the church were territorial lords as well, wielding temporal power over vast areas of merry England and drawing enormous revenues.

What is the situation today? Not long ago the bishop of London took the public into his confidence, and showed them his balance sheet. Out of an income of £10,000 a year he had to pay: income tax £3000, super-tax £1500, rates, taxes, and insurance £2000, leaving £3500. Out of this £3500 he had to keep up Fulham Palace and gardens (which have been in the possession of the bishops of London for more than 1000 years), pay, feed, and clothe 10 servants, run a motor car, and keep up London House, the official residence in St. James Square.

"It can't be done," the bishop remarked, and in order to make both ends meet he had decided that London House should be sold or let. In so doing he is acting agreeably with the more progressive bishops of the day. Few of them want to be burdened with these medieval palaces. When Dr. Gore was at Worcester he positively refused to live at Hartlebury, six miles from his cathedral across a tangle of country lanes; and long before that Cuddesdon, the official residence of the bishops of Oxford, miles from anywhere, would have gone into the market if Dr. Stubbs, the famous historian, had had his way.

There is more chance of success on these lines in more modern days. Dr. Kennon, the bishop of Bath and Wells, who has just retired, always protested against having to live in a palace where King Edward once dwelt, and to keep it up on an official salary of £5000 a year. Whoever his successor may be, he is not likely to occupy the place, and it will shortly be "to let." So too will be the palace of the bishop of Peterborough, for Dr. Wood, the present occupant of the see, finds that out of £5000 a year he cannot pay pensions to two predecessors and maintain a huge residence as well. He has left it once.

The new bishop of Carlisle finds it difficult to keep up Rose Castle, in view of heavy taxation and increased prices for all things. If the castle is separated from the see a long historic link will be broken, for Rose Castle has been the chief official residence of the bishop of Carlisle since the thirteenth century, except for a short break at the Reformation, when it was handed over to the Warden of the Marches. The oldest part of the building is the peel tower, at the northeast angle, to which King Edward I made prolonged visits, as the costly guest of the bishop, during his Scottish campaigns. It was held for King Charles during the Civil War by one of the Lowthers (of the former Speaker's family), taken and retaken by Roundhead and Cavalier, and given back to the bishops of Carlisle at the Reformation. Now there is every likelihood of this medieval fortress breaking its episcopal connection forever.

The most remarkable example of the kind is Farnham Castle, the official residence of the bishop of Winchester, standing in a park three miles round. A proposal is on foot to divide the diocese into three parts: Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, Guildford, and Winchester; and even if this were not done Farnham would continue to be an unwieldy burden on the episcopal revenue. Nearly 800 years have elapsed since Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother of King Stephen, began to build it. It suffered in the Barons' Wars, but rose more magnificent from its ruins. It was held for King Charles, but the parliamentary forces captured it and ordered it to be destroyed. The lead was stripped from its roof, the woodwork and glass were sold, but Bishop Morley restored it afresh, and later pre-

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ates have spent money and care upon it. But what is a modern bishop to do with a place whose roof is an acre in extent, which contains 84 rooms, and requires a mile of carpet and 260 rods to cover down its staircase? Dr. Thorold, a former bishop, regarded the deer in the park as an expensive nuisance; the present holder of the see regards Farnham Castle as a whole as such, and is willing to hand it over, furniture and all, to any likely tenant who comes along. What have modern bishops to do with massive Norman keeps, great gateways, and towers, and fat bucks in the parks? No wonder Farnham is to let!

A PICCADILLY NEWS VENDOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Life! Life!"
I turn to seek the perpetrator of this shrill announcement. He is standing at Piccadilly Circus, almost eclipsed by the four-foot high corner stone



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
He adds no vulgar summary of his poster

around which he has tied the evening poster. He is one of London's characters, versatile in the art of selling newspapers.

With a voice of disturbing penetration he attracts your attention, but if this fails to bring a customer he adopts a soothing note of persuasion. There is something about his methods which shows him to be a master of his art.

Thus it is that when business is slow he will try to coax in subdued tones, and such phrases as "now come along, come along" make it difficult to resist a purchase. To beguile the tedious moments he does not hesitate to resort to a little song, his favorite ditty being "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do. . . ."

To watch him is in itself a diversion for he is every inch a comedian. He seems to be there in the first place for the fun of the thing and only incidentally for the sale of newspapers.

About four foot six in height, he is of the "round" type of build. He favors a bowler which has an air of determination in the precision with which it encircles his head. His eyes are small and restless, having a look of anxious indifference, shift-hither and thither amongst the ever-changing crowd, seeming to see only the promise of the actual buyer. He has a short, gray beard which skillfully obviates the necessity of a collar. His coat is long and enveloping—his trousers have a generous length which would clothe a six foot brother.

He compels the attention of all, and only the unobservant pass him by unnoticed, but he adds no verbal commentary to the vulgar summary of his poster, being quite indifferent to passing events which do not come within his immediate observation. His composure only goes so far as to assure the passer-by that the edition he is selling is a late one. The reiterated yell of "Life! Life!" indicates that his paper is no mere luncheon edition, nor does it imply that he has been chasing about for anything very fresh.

He is an efficient and entertaining "custos rotularum."

WILD STRAWBERRIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something especially fitting in that field strawberries cannot be come an article of commerce. Not even are they capitalized to the extent of appearing upon the menus of sumptuous city hotels—to which little else is denied. Hardly another wild thing is able so completely to withstand the desires of the powerful of the earth. Like the gold apples of Attic fable, wild strawberries turn ashes when used for ignoble ends. There is but one place to eat them: within the square mile where they grew. And no man should be sent for them; save only him who is to eat thereof.

To cultivation nature has granted her strawberry patent—with one secret ingredient lacking. Let men who buy and sell keep to these fructifications of gardens for their trafficking, but withhold their hands from the fields. Only country "lad and farm wife may lay tribute there. Who does not remember his strawberries? The task, knee-deep in June, wherein "eyes, ears, took in their dole; brain treasured up the whole." Aye, and nose, too, leaved from the blossoming, fragrant world beneath the apple-trees, or in clover-scented meadows. True, it is a lengthy task. The branch railroad's cindery, cross-country right-of-way on hot June afternoons or dewy sunrises—that unnaturally-soiled strip of land where, inexplicably, berries flourish best—how vividly we can picture the straw-hatted tanned little figure hunching along beside it, all but buried in weeds and grass. Later, we see him trudging home between rails cautiously carrying—for he well realizes what he has garnered—two small tin pails heaped with scarlet morsels, peerless in fragrance, unmatched in flavor.

Whence came this odd name, strawberry? Early Anglo-Saxon references apparently named it "strewberry" because of its straying runners, by which it sets new plants and yearly surrounds itself by a new generation. But if other sources are to be credited, the name came from the fact that English gardeners laid straw under the rows to keep the low-hanging berries from becoming splashed with dirt. I like better to think that because they grew deep amongst springing grass, down amongst the straws of yesterday, they were thought of naturally, readily, by simple English folk as "the berries of the straw." No other fruit except cranberries grows so near the ground.

Not that the American field berry is an emigrant from England. No; 100 per cent American. Two native species, *Fragaria virginiana* and *F. canadensis*, cover the eastern half of the United States wherever they find soil poor enough to welcome them. The former is a more southerly berry, thicker, darker colored; the latter slightly more pinkish and a slimmer, smoother fruit. They intergrade commonly through Pennsylvania, New York, and southern New England.

Nearly every autumn the quiescent plants break forth into bloom again (I have seen blossoms every month of the year), but to no further purpose. Straight through mild winters stray flowers can be collected in sheltered nooks. Clever horticulturists have so encouraged this tendency that they have produced from the garden variety under culture everbearing plants which produce the year around. But that subtle essence, that ethereal flavor, which horticulturists cannot inveigle from the secret laboratories of the fields, never comes through a garden gate.

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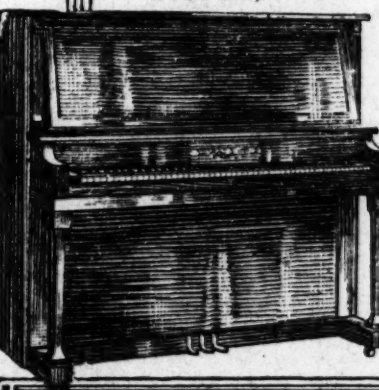
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DIVERSITY OF VIEWS ON JAPANESE PACT

Local Phases of Pacific Problem Enter Into Approval of Treaty in Australasia, but Canada Considers American Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It was a sign of the growing importance of the dominions in relation to the world that, for the first time, a normal session of the imperial conference began its business with a discussion on foreign affairs. In 1911, when the shadow of war with Germany grew so dark as to frighten British statesmen, a similar course was adopted, but then it was under stress of a great crisis.

At every other session before 1914, the mutual relations of the main divisions of the Empire, defense, trade, and communications, were the absorbing topics. The interest of the most recent development is that in time of peace, not only are foreign affairs the most important subject of discussion, but the main one. Every other is subsidiary to it. Even when the session was far advanced, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in particular occupied the attention of members.

In the meantime the situation was clearing. In the first place the one prevalent idea that the note sent by Great Britain to the League of Nations, in July last, constituted a denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, is no longer existent. It would probably have had no life at all only for the support lent to it by the law officers of the Crown, and, had their position been unassailable, the treaty would be terminated almost at once. Hence the proposal to extend it for three months in order to allow of adequate consideration for the completion of a new instrument.

Treaty Not Denounced
Lord Curzon of the British Foreign Office, as well as the Japanese Government, held, however, a different view. The point had to be settled. This was done by the Lord Chancellor, who revised the decision of the lesser law officers of the Crown, his judgment being that the note sent to the League of Nations did not constitute a denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Consequently it will stand for another year, and any temporary extension of it is therefore unnecessary. In that time the parties concerned hope to be able to arrive at definite conclusions with regard to its future.

On good authority it was learned that no negotiations between England and Japan with regard to its renewal had yet been begun, which by no means implies that the matter was being allowed to rest. Behind the scenes there was much quiet consultation about it in a return to the old diplomacy, and at the imperial conference it was thrashed out from every conceivable point of view. There, indeed, its fate was being practically decided. For while the prime ministers were as one in desiring an instrument that would serve the best interests of the Empire as a whole, each one had his own outlook as to the means, because each one also represented the individual interests of a dominion.

Southern Pacific States' Approval
Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey desired the renewal of the treaty on behalf of Australia and New Zealand as strongly as British statesmen on behalf of Great Britain; this was a new development, because before the war both the Commonwealth and New Zealand were rather lukewarm on the question. But their contention was that the march of events had proved an alliance with Japan to be essential to the maintenance of peace, an outlook colored by the fact that they are purely Pacific states as Great Britain is by her position as an Asiatic power and by her vast maritime, financial, and commercial interests in the Pacific and Indian oceans—which in this connection cannot be considered separately.

Canada, on the other hand, is an Atlantic as well as a Pacific state, and as she is also in a sense an American state, she was bound to consider the view of the United States to a greater extent than any of her sisters. South Africa is not a Pacific state at all, and her Prime Minister, General Smuts, is one of the most ardent supporters of the League of Nations. His attitude has been that no renewal of the treaty should be contemplated unless America was a consenting party, if not actual signatory.

Parties Can Agree
The British Empire and Japan have not only been willing but able to come to a working agreement in the Pacific. What is very strongly felt in London, however, is that it would achieve only a partial success and might lead to friction, if not to worse, unless it were so devised as to include the co-operation of the United States and China, the other two important Pacific powers.

The distrust of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in the United States, in particular, is due, general opinion here believes, to a complete misunderstanding of its significance. Americans say that they appreciated its need in the form it took in 1902 and 1911, as England then had a special interest in guarding her Indian Empire against the aggression first of Russia and then of Germany. But now that danger is past, they ask, why is a renewal necessary? Great Britain and the dominions answer, not only to preserve peace with Russia and Germany, but between Japan and the English-speaking peoples.

Point was lent to their view by the dean of Detroit Cathedral, who visited London recently. He has lived for 16 years in the Far East, and is anxious that the white races, particularly the English-speaking peoples of Great

Britain and America, should fully realize how solidly those millions of yellow people are arrayed against them. How could their distrust of the West be more happily removed, say the British, than by the promotion of friendly cooperation with them in common service for the common benefit?

To isolate Japan forcibly by a refusal to renew the alliance would drive her to seek alliances elsewhere, and to take an independent line, which might run counter to the policy and interests of her neighbors in the Pacific. If China is not consulted and considered with reference to the revision of the treaty, evidence at hand is overwhelming that not only will she resent it, but a situation will be created for the free play of international friction, jealousy and intrigue.

Whatever tends to promote peace and good will in the Pacific is beneficial to all the nations which live around it, and, therefore, to the United States, is the British view. Not to come to a friendly understanding with Japan would be at once an affront to her and to the whole of Asia, of which she is the acknowledged leader. The treaty will have to be modified, its friends admit, but so far from discriminating against the United States, they claim that it will be just as much an instrument for the furtherance of her interests as for the furtherance of the interests of the British Empire, Japan, China, and the world generally.

MR. GHANDI'S PLEA FOR FUNDS RENEWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—An appeal has been made for 80 lakhs of rupees in connection with the Tilak Memorial Fund, Tilak being a noted agitator for 20 or more years who served a long term of imprisonment. So far the response to all the impassioned appeals of Mahatma Gandhi has been very disappointing to him and the reason is not far to seek. It is easy to collect funds of money and jewelry in India, but almost impossible to get audited accounts. The wretched Mahajir pilgrims are a case in point. As a religious duty they trekked in their thousands from the northwest frontier province and from Scinde to emigrate to the holy places of their faith in Arabia and to get in touch with the Angora Nationalists, the supposedly true representatives of Islam. Large sums were raised for their support, of which they never received a penny. Now it appears that no accounts have ever been furnished of the very large sums raised for the Swaraj and Khilafat funds.

The papers published a very angry letter from a Madras gentleman, drawing attention to scathing terms to the large sums that had been raised, very often from poor people who could not afford it, to the traveling activities of Mr. Gandhi and the All brothers and to the total lack of accounts. This gentleman's politics were unknown, but the same stricture, more in sorrow than in anger, has been made by an Extremist politician whose credentials are beyond suspicion. Dr. Kitchlew, one of the leading non-cooperators in the Punjab. He observes as regards the Amritsar Khilafat committee that "the money was spent quite mercilessly and the accounts are not at all clear." Dr. Kitchlew is also of opinion that too much was spent in entertaining distinguished visitors. The three days' stay of one who is regarded as a "holy man"—Maulana Azad—cost 200 rupees, while Maulana Mohammed Ali, a Maulana, a minor prophet associated with a Mahatma, cost Amritsar 103 rupees. In strong contrast is the expense bill of Mr. Gandhi, 9 rupees and 9 annas, or about 10s.

Mr. Gandhi recently met the council of the Central Parsoes Association to discuss the swaraj movement. It must be premised in passing that the Parsoes are probably the wealthiest and the keenest business men in India. As indicating the trend of Mr. Gandhi's thoughts some of his remarks are of interest. He maintained that the reforms had not conferred any real benefits on India, and when asked if he thought that India would get "swaraj" in three months replied that "swaraj" was a question not of arithmetic but of geometrical progression. If India became awakened they could get "swaraj" today. His following remarks represent a great modification of anything he has previously said.

"I am fighting for parliamentary government with control over the army, law, police, and revenue and will consent to no dominion self-government. I do not care whether ministers are Indians or Englishmen so long as they are popularly elected and removed from office if found unfit." He then claimed that the non-cooperation movement had saved India from Bolshevism; and that racial hatred was vanishing; and that he would have left the movement if he had thought that it had bred racial feeling. Such feeling as there was was very natural after the events in the Punjab.

BALTIMORE BUILDS 10 SCHOOLS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—With the assistance of 10 local architects, the program providing for the construction of 10 new elementary and secondary school buildings in this city is rapidly being carried into effect. Each building will cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The total expenditure for construction will exceed \$4,000,000. Two new junior high schools, and a colored senior-junior high school are included in the plans. The building program is based on recommendations recently offered by Dr. George Strayer, who has been making a survey of the public school system in Baltimore. Dr. Strayer particularly emphasized the need for more playground spaces in connection with the schools of this city, and for up-to-date lighting and heating facilities, and improved interior arrangements.

SWEDISH ATTITUDE ON ALAND AWARD

Country Disappointed at League Council's Decision in Spite of the Non-Fortification and Neutralization Guarantees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Aland Islands question loomed large at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations held at Geneva.

At the request of Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish representative, the matter was first brought forward at a public sitting at which the views of Sweden and Finland, respectively, were set forth by Mr. Branting and Charles Enckell.

Referring to the report of the Commission of Inquiry, Mr. Branting said it contained neither the germs of a solution nor even a compromise. One of the arguments of the reporters was that it was beyond all supposition that Finland would consent to abandon sovereignty over the islands. If any importance were attached to an argument of this kind grave consequences would result imperiling justice and international equity, upon which depended the whole existence and activity of the League.

Sweden's Security in Question

Mr. Branting emphasized the fact that the reporters had given a definite opinion on only one of the two questions of which the problem was composed, namely, as to which power should have the sovereignty over the islands. As regards the neutralization of the islands they had declared that it concerned military dispositions which were outside their competence. They had therefore not completed the task confided to them. The Swedish Government could only protest strongly against this attempt to separate the two questions which were, according to it, indissoluble.

In view of the proximity of the islands to the Swedish coast, Mr. Branting continued, and especially to the capital of Sweden, the neutralization of the Aland Islands constituted a question vital to the country's security, and in view of the wide divergence of views between the Finnish and Swedish governments on the matter, Sweden had no guarantee of a satisfactory solution if the question were adjourned after the question of sovereignty had been settled.

Wishes of Islanders

Mr. Branting further stated that the Swedish Government did not feel that the policy of nationalities was one before which everything without exception must give way. There was no policy without exceptions. But the fact that the question concerned a territory whose fate was not definitely settled removed many objections to the application of the policy of nationality.

Moreover, when a province such as Aland formed a geographical unit, when its frontiers could be delimited without any serious difficulty, when its economic value was relatively small and the economic ties of the inhabitants did not bind them very closely to the country whose fate they followed, when history showed, especially in political crisis, the community of sentiments and interests of the inhabitants with the country to which they asked to be united and from which they had been separated only by force of arms, when its possession did not constitute a necessary element of defense of the country from which it wished to separate, when all those conditions were there, it was bad policy to wish to oppose the will of the inhabitants, a policy which must necessarily induce perpetual ferment and the germs of continual fresh conflicts.

Finnish Sovereignty Proved

Mr. Enckell defended the position of his government. He rendered homage to the insight of the reporters, and pointed out the errors of the jurists, reversing the arguments of his opponent. The reporters, he said, had been able to connect several errors committed by the committee of jurists, based as much on insufficient knowledge as on false establishment of historical facts. The reporters established with absolute clearness that Finland possesses the sovereignty over the Aland Islands and that the islands are an integral part of Finland.

He renewed the declaration repeatedly made by the Finnish Government that it considered the plebiscite as an internal question. The government did not refuse to consider the acceptance under certain conditions of the propositions of the reporters, without losing sight of the maintenance of guarantees promised to the population of the Aland Islands and calculated to assure the desire of conserving for the future their language and nationality.

Right of Defense Wanted

Touching on the strategic position he said: "Aland constitutes for Finland a territory of such great strategic importance that it is a vital interest for the defense of Finland that an aggressive enemy should not be able to conquer the archipelago by violating Aland's neutrality, which might take place before the great powers who had guaranteed its neutrality could interfere. The Finnish Government is therefore of the opinion that it must reserve the rights fixed in Article IV of the Finnish proposal."

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tion. These rights apply solely to measures regarding the direct defense of Aland, and given that Finland will never be powerful enough to undertake operations having Aland as a base, one may regard these rights as opposed to the neutralization of Aland, which aims at preventing any state whatever from procuring a predominant position in the Baltic.

The matter was considered by the Council at several sittings during the week, and eventually a sitting was held at which the representatives of Sweden and Finland were present, at which Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the British delegate, read the Council's conclusions.

Council's Conclusions

These included the following points: Finland's sovereignty over the islands was recognized. At the same time, in the interest of peace and of the future good relations between Sweden and Finland, measures were considered which called for the giving of fresh guarantees to the population of the islands, and providing for the neutralization and non-fortification of the archipelago. The new guarantees also concerned the conservation of the Swedish language in the schools, the retention of landed property in the hands of the inhabitants, limitation of the right of vote for immigrants, and assurance of the nomination of a governor having the confidence of the people. The two parties were left to come to an agreement on these points, failing which the matter would be settled by the Council, the application of the agreement being in any case under the supervision of the Council. An international agreement was asked to guarantee to Sweden and other countries interested, the non-fortification and neutralization of the archipelago so that they might never become a danger from a military point of view.

To this effect the convention of 1856 is to be replaced by a wider agreement guaranteed by all the powers interested, including Sweden. This, the Council considered, should agree in its broad lines with the Swedish proposals for the neutralization of the islands. The Secretary-General was instructed to invite the governments concerned to send accredited representatives to discuss and conclude the proposed treaty. These proposals had the unanimous support of all the members of the Council.

Sweden's Disappointment

After the decision had been read Mr. Branting rose and, amid profound silence, expressed the disappointment of Sweden at the decision which had been reached. In making common cause with the natives of the islands, Sweden had no desire of territorial aggrandizement. It was a question of justice and of defending the rights of a small homogeneous people, bound to Sweden by a common origin and history.

The Swedish Government, he said, did not believe that the solution put forward by the Council would bring about a peaceful settlement in that region of the Baltic, nor that a population such as that of the Aland Islands would be an element of strength for the country to which it was bound against its will. Sweden was willing to abide by the decision, but she would not cease to hope that the day would come when the idea of right would have sufficiently penetrated the conscience of the peoples to bring success to the claims of the people of Aland.

PALESTINE STARTS HOUSING CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine.—The Palestinian Hebrew press, also all parties and groups, including the workmen's and orthodox organizations, have recently started a housing campaign in Palestine. The chief point of the progress is to build 3000 houses as quickly as possible, this being the minimum number requisite for the present Jewish population.

The housing question is particularly aggravated now in Palestine, as the Jews have left the mixed quarters since the Jaffa riots, and the rains are only due in four months' time. Palestinian Jewry itself is prepared to invest \$250,000 in the undertaking and asks for a credit of \$500,000 from abroad. The press points out that the Jews of Palestine now find it advisable to place the consideration of economic questions in the first place, even above political problems.

COMPLAINT ON BRICK RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—The South Dakota Railway Commission has been advised that the Interstate Commerce Commission has set for hearing at Sioux City, Iowa, a complaint filed by South Dakota involving the question of rates on brick, tile and other clay products, from Sioux City and other stations in Iowa, and from stations in Minnesota and Wisconsin to stations in South Dakota and other states. It is contended by the South Dakota Railway Commission that present rates on these commodities are unjustified, and are one of the factors entering into the curtailment of building operations in South Dakota.

HOW IRISH CAPITAL WELCOMED TRUCE

Writer Says Calm Which Followed Armistice Proclamation in Dublin Was Proof of Practical Unanimity of Sinn Fein

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The hour of truce was not marked by any special demonstration in Dublin except for the hoisting of ensigns at the different railway stations and sirens from ships in the river and bay. The thoroughfares were thronged with people whose happy faces showed that they realized the welcome change, but whose subdued demeanor implied that they thought it almost too good to be true. Crowds radiating smiles passed now and then in their lobbies, but wholly unarmed. The police looked equally jovial and irresponsible. The absence of sentries from their posts at the Castle and elsewhere was noticeable, and the half day from noon was observed as a holiday by some thousands of workmen and school children. Courts-martial as well as every other form of military repression were suspended.

Mr. de Valera selected as his colleagues, for the meeting on the following Thursday with Mr. Lloyd George in Downing street, Arthur Griffith, Austin Stack and R. C. Barton. Mr. Stack, who had not hitherto figured in any of these negotiations, is the Dail Eireann Minister for Home Affairs.

The perfect peace which has ensued since the proclamation of the truce should be a convincing reply to those who insisted that the Sinn Fein leaders were not supported by the rank and file of that movement. Except for the northeast and notably Belfast, which still reveals in curfew, all classes and ranks in Ireland are rejoicing in the glorious change and are literally reveling in its sunshine. The noises of battle have given place to the pleasant hum of private motors and the music and innocent merriment of the people.

Reaction in Dublin

The Dublin of truce times and the Dublin before bore no comparison. Then nearly all the big shops in town were closed and visitors had a disappointing experience; but on Truce Day people seemed to spring up suddenly in thousands from nowhere, and in a few minutes after noon business establishments were humming like a hive with purchasers who bought to such an extent that managers testify to the fact that the day's sales beat all previous records in 30 years. Social life returned to normal. Theaters and other places of amusement resumed "pre-war" hours, aided by the augmented tramway services. Telegraph boys were again on the wheel, and the many "joy-riding" cyclists again in evidence were readily pardoned by happy pedestrians who overlooked their menacing recklessness.

Railway companies vigorously set to work with the object of facilitating travel, and the encouraging order from military headquarters was received by them, sanctioning the reopening of certain lines as follows: Farnford to Valentia and Banteer; Headfort Junction to Kenmare; Clara to Streamstown and Banagher. Cork, Bandon and South Coast—Skibbereen to Baltimore. Schull and Skibbereen Light Railway—the whole system. Londonderry and Lough Swilly—Letterkenny and Burton Port. Cork, Blackrock and Passage—the whole system. Listowel, Ballygunnion—the whole system. This was joyous news to people in isolated districts, and it would indeed seem that the horrors of the past have already receded to the realms of dreamland.

Little Interest in Parliament

Lord Bandon, who was kidnapped on June 21 when his residence, Castle Bernard, Bandon, was burnt down, was brought back recently in a motor and spent some time in Cork.

The adjourned meeting of the Southern Parliament attracted little public attention and the whole ceremony was over in about seven minutes. Fortunately the Partition Act provides that the King may suspend its operation in such a contingency, when a majority of the members have failed to appear. There was therefore felt to be no doubt that the King would exercise his prerogative and not permit the enforcement of Crown Colony Government during the sitting of the peace conference in Downing Street.

In addition to 15 senators sworn in at the opening of the Parliament the following 12 took the oath and signed the roll: Sir William Goulding, Sir John Moore, Sir John Parns Griffith, Viscount Midleton, Lord Inchiquin, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Kenmare, Lord Oranmore and Brown, Lord Holmpatrick, Walter Macmurrough Kavanagh and Colonel O'Callaghan Westropp.

Armagh's Claim to Capitalship

The claim of Armagh to be the capital of Ulster and the seat of the Ulster Parliament was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Armagh Chamber of Commerce, which

unanimously passed a resolution expressing the opinion that a commission should be appointed by the Northern Parliament to select a site for its new buildings in or near Armagh.

Mr. Best reminded the meeting that the almost invariable practice was to have the law courts in the same city as the seat of government, and that if the courts were moved from Belfast to Armagh, the big merchants of the former city would be up in arms against cases being tried in the latter. While he agreed with the Prime Minister, who urged the suitability of Armagh owing to its ancient associations, he admitted that there were numerous difficulties in the way.

The Earl of Belmore, referring to this meeting subsequently, said that he originated the idea and suggested it to the late Prime Minister. He thinks that although Armagh cannot claim priority for its size, its position is almost ideally central for the Six Counties, and he named capital cities in various parts of the world that were selected for reasons other than their broad areas and commercial importance. He therefore is of opinion that every effort should be made to obtain for the primal city its just due. Many who claim to be able to appraise the feeling in Belfast are of opinion that whatever chance Armagh might have of becoming the capital of Ireland, will never be accorded that honor by the Six County Legislature.

Hope of Bar for Peace

An appeal has been made for unity between the North and South, by legal men on behalf of the Irish Judiciary and Bar, which has hitherto refrained from concerted protest for a political union might be mistaken for a political union. The Bar Council declined to move in that matter when it was proposed a year ago that a meeting should be called to oppose a separate judiciary.

Even when Captain Stephen Gwynn, at the suggestion of Dr. Ashe, headed a deputation from the "Government of Ireland Act Amendment Group" and put the case before the Ministry in London, the deputation had to confess, when asked, that they were not supported by the Bar as a body. A very attentive hearing was given to the proposed amendment by Walter Lons, Mr. Fisher, and Sir Worthington Evans; but in spite of that the Ministry subsequently announced their resolution to adhere to the Northern Court classes. It is considered that it may not yet be too late to remove the grievance should the Bar decide to act in unison and promptly.

PEACE MEMORIAL OF FREEMASONRY

Steady Progress Is Being Shown in Project to Provide a Fitting Home for the Grand Lodge

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The movement in support of the Masonic peace memorial is steadily progressing, and despite all the troubles of the hour, the project, which is at once a memorial to Masonic valor in the war, a testimony of devotion to the grand master, and recognition of the necessity of providing Grand Lodge with a fitting and dignified home, should reach full fruition in due course. Recent events have impressed on those attending Grand Lodge that ample accommodation is necessary. In addition to the satisfactory support received from London lodges the grand master's appeal is being energetically pressed, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Wales being the last announced subscriber. 100 guineas having been voted from the central provincial fund, while a similar amount has been subscribed by the North Wales Masonic Association.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Devonshire has just completed its centenary. At the end of the last year's working there were 8780 subscribing members in the province, the number of lodges being 76. There are 1446 past masters in the province. Twelve months ago there were 7946 members and 1389 past masters.

Operative Freemasonry

The foundation stone of the new St. Michael's Church at Mill Hill has been laid with Masonic ceremony under the auspices of the Mill Hill Lodge, No. 3574, by the bishop of Willesden, past grand chaplain. This ceremony has only taken place some two or three times in the London district during the past 20 years. Thus Freemasons carry on the operative part of their craft, which was the very genesis of their ancient institution. Freemasonry from its earliest times was responsible for the building of innumerable churches and cathedrals and it was fitting that the Mill Hill



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Lodge, which meets regularly in the adjoining church hall, should gather the Masons of the district to support the building of an edifice to the glory of God and the honor of the craft, and so in a measure preserve the continuity of the operative work of the early Masons.

A new Masonic temple is about to be consecrated at the Criterion restaurant. The frescoes have been painted by George Murray, and have now been fixed on the walls. They are in oil on canvas, but have been let into the surface of the walls in such a way as to produce the effect of their having been actually painted thereon.

The number of Royal Arch Masons in the Province of Shropshire has more than doubled during the past eight years.

Remarkable Increase

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire, the largest province in the English constitution, 1000 guineas was voted from the funds to the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. The provincial grand secretary, in his report, referred to the continued prosperity of the province and the broad spirit of generosity that was extended to the various institutions and charities. The increase in the lodges and membership was a very remarkable feature. Last financial year closed with a total of 188 lodges and 17,863 members; whereas the present financial year closed with 204 lodges and 21,334 members, showing an increase of 16 lodges and 3371 members.

The Grand Lodge of England has drawn attention to a nuisance which it has been endeavoring to check, but which is growing again, both in America and England, since the grand masters of America have on several occasions drawn special attention to the evil. It is the circulation of what are known as "chain prayers" among brethren, with requests to sign them under promises of future reward or threat of future punishment in the case of failure. Secretaries of lodges are requested to inform their members that Grand Lodge has decided against the practice.

A. E. Carlyle, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England and past grand deacon of Quebec, has been installed as master of the Canada Lodge, No. 3527 by Lord Amptill, the pro grand master. J. Obed Smith, past grand registrar of Manitoba, was elected treasurer.

OPENING OF SUMMER SCHOOL AT SALZBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, Austria.—Over 200 women, from all parts of the world, are attending the summer school which the Women's International League opened at Salzburg recently. Miss Jane Addams, president of the League, who opened the school, gave an address on "Newer Ideals of Peace," after which lectures were given.

In addition to the lectures, classes in art and literature will be held, carrying out the idea of the school offering an "education for internationalism." The school itself follows the International Conference of the League, which was held in Vienna from July 10-16, which was attended by about 32 American delegates, headed by Miss Jane Addams. Many of these delegates are now attending the summer school.

It has been very difficult to find sufficient accommodation in this little Austrian town, unused to such gatherings. In addition to students from England, America and other allied nations, women have enrolled from Germany, Jugoslavia, Norway, Austria and Bulgaria.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Non-payment of a bill for prior service does not justify the refusal of future service for which installation charges are tendered and proper guarantees offered for payment of future bills, according to a ruling handed down by the California State Railroad Commission, in ordering the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to install telephone service for parties to whom it had been refused on the ground of previous non-payment of bills. This is the first ruling on this subject in this State.

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SPANISH ACADEMY FACING A DILEMMA

Academy Stubbornly Opposes
the Demand to Elect as Hon-
orary Member Former Writer
Emilia de Pardo Bazan

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—An interesting movement is on foot to bring pressure to bear on the Royal Spanish Academy to elect as an honorary member the Condesa Emilia de Pardo Bazan, to whom the Academy refused that honor when she made no secret during her lifetime that she very much desired it. Some influential personages are at the back of this movement, but they have an enormous task in front of them, for the Academy is extremely stubborn in such matters. But points in the case of the movers are that Doña Emilia, as she is now being generally called and which seems to be the familiar name by which she will pass into Spanish literary history, is even now rapidly rising still further in the estimation of the most conservative critics.

The conviction is also increasing that she is (1) one of the most remarkable women bred by a nation that, through native restrictions, is not famous for the strength of any other description than what is purely, essentially and exclusively feminine; (2) that she is by far the best woman writer that Spain has ever produced, and probably one of the most effective in the world, whose reputation will steadily increase; (3) that in mixed Spanish literature, that is with no distinction drawn between writers, she stands very high, and on a full reckoning of points probably with Perez Galdos at the top—leaving out of consideration those who are still working. Academy Prejudice

A number of other minor considerations are added in favor of the posthumous candidature, as it were, of Doña Emilia, and the case in its way is regarded as strong. But it is perhaps not so strong as the prejudice of the Real Academia Española. It is remarked, in humor, of the Academy that one of its sorrows is that the gender of the words of its title (la academia) is feminine, and that, as it exercises control over the development of the language of which it is so proud, it may take the first convenient opportunity and good excuse of making a bold conversion to "el academismo!" But there is much more in this movement, currents and subtleties, than may appear on the surface to foreign students of these interesting Spanish affairs. The feminist movement in Spain, of which Doña Emilia was the chief champion, makes very slow progress, and one reason why it does so is that the women themselves do not appear so keen upon it as in other countries. There are, of course, a few keen ones, but they obtain disappointing support from the mass of the community. The average Spanish woman is disposed to laugh at her sister who aspires to do any sort of big intellectual, administrative or political work that has hitherto been done exclusively by men. That sentiment that prevailed in the Moorish south that the woman's place is the hearth and home and the less she is seen outside it the better, still hangs in varying power in all parts of Spain. A woman who was, like Doña Emilia, a famous Galician, but not so famous as she, Concepcion Arenal, once wrote that in Spain a woman could only be either queen or a very small adept-keeper if she were to appear before the public.

Woman's Cause Recedes

Before the war the movement was making a little progress in different parts; the feminists in Valencia even published a little paper of their own that they called "Redencion," but now when in other countries, as the result of the European storm, the women have consolidated their position, they seem to have receded in Spain. A few months ago there should have been an international women's congress in Madrid, but it was not held there chiefly for this reason. The circumstances were not encouraging. As to a woman ever sitting in the Congress or the Senado, it is a thing absolutely beyond the imagination of Spaniards; it is nearly the same with votes for women.

A year or two back there was a resolution put forward in the Cortes in favor of votes for women. Some of the usual nice things were said in its behalf, but the result was inevitable. The fact of this appeal to the Congress being made did not indicate progress, for Francisco Pi y Suñer made the same appeal in 1911; it was a matter of form, a sort of recognition of what is being done in other countries, and the fact of the rejection, not so much emphatic as instinctive and assumed, stirred no emotions in any quarter.

The Real Academia Española is largely modeled on the French Academy, but there are certain differences. It is a little wider in its scope; it has not such a fine plenitude of authorship to draw from. It aims at attaching fine traditions to itself. The high Academicians may wear the same impressive green coats, with fancy embroidery, that are worn by the 40 immortals of France, and on the great days in the institution when the reception of a new member is taking place, at least the President, who is Don Anthony Maura, may be observed in this peculiar splendor. Latterly the Academy has had the appearance of trying to strengthen itself and its prestige. There have been some notable admissions and receptions during the past few months, when both Serafina Quintero and Palacio Valdes have been received.

A Wayward Being

The latter was elected many years ago, but neglected his reception. Ja-

cinto Benavente was also elected ages back, but has given trouble to complete his admission. It is, however, recognized that he is an exceptional sort of being, highly wayward. There is a very notable forward movement in Spanish letters at the present time, and in the most recent years one or two of the younger writers have achieved brilliant successes with occasional books—judged on the higher European standards and not merely on the unfortunately low level of Spanish criticism. This will probably result before long in the influx into the Academy of a new and more vigorous class of members than it has embraced hitherto, and membership may become recognized as the special mark of merit as not before. Its attitude must change. It may remain enormously and properly conservative but it must yield less to years and influence and petty favor. Otherwise it is inevitable that there shall arise in Madrid another literary academy, as that of the de Góngora arose in Paris, made up of the young and vigorous writers who have not that respect for the old institution that is considered they should have. There is material for such a new academy even now. It is remarked that many very eminent figures in Spanish thought culture never became Academicians. These are points for a little consideration in the present case.

The Condesa de San Luis has addressed an open appeal to Don Anthony Maura, as president of the Academy, that the corporation will accord to Emilia de Pardo Bazan now what it refused before on the ground of sex alone. When application was made to her for the admission of Doña Emilia—such application having always to be made—the Academy simply pointed to its rule according to which there could be no women members, and refused to discuss the matter any further. Doña Emilia was bitterly disappointed; it had been her great ambition. There is some reason to think, however, that a section of the members are shaken in the belief that this exclusiveness is the best policy to pursue, having regard to the place that Doña Emilia is undoubtedly going to occupy in Spanish letters. The Condesa de San Luis, who has made this appeal "in the name of the women of Spain" refers to her as the "Napoleon of Spanish literature."

Prestige Increasing

The prestige of the work of Doña Emilia, as it might be said, is undoubtedly increasing, and there are reasons for it. She was an enormous reader and student, with a quite marvelous range of interests, and there was probably nobody in Spain who could converse and argue with the most intellectual foreigner upon such a wide range of subjects—literature, art, philosophy, natural science, politics, sociology, religion and all the rest. Her knowledge of foreign art, literature and peoples, especially French and Russian, was immense. She was a great Spaniard—a Galician—but it is said that after all she was more European than Spaniard, in that there were no frontiers to her horizon. But though she was a lady of years, and though in her later epoch she became more and more conservative in her attitude and abandoned many of the hot reform ideas of her youth, she stood and will stand for young Spain to an extent that no other writer has achieved in that she is the true optimist.

A well-known critic says: "Neither years, nor disillusionments, nor resonant triumphs have to the smallest extent diminished her enthusiasm for literature and her pride in being Spanish. On the contrary, I believe that the European war, the revolutions that have succeeded it, the world chaos and the bankruptcy of so many ideals, strengthened in her mind the belief that Spain, so great in the past, would be great again in the future." But really she was always the optimist in everything. While so many Spaniards, and particularly those who lead in literature and the drama, still take the gloomy view that was most intense 20 years ago, or at least are cynics and satirists, Emilia de Pardo Bazan as a Spanish woman leaned always to the romantic side. "Life is an heroic poem," she exclaimed. It is all this that lifts and fixes her in a new place very high in Spanish fame and why the Condesa de San Luis really gives the Real Academia Española something to think about during its summer season.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AT WORK

Anomaly Is the Presence in the
Chamber of Irremovable Execu-
tive and a Constitutionally
Irresponsible Elected Majority

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SIMLA, India.—Some kind of a crisis—or perhaps one should use the less alarmist term, the turning point—will be reached when the second legislative Assembly comes to Delhi after the statutory elections of 1923. If this forecast is worth anything, the situation will then be something as follows: India will then have had three full years' experience of the new Constitution, during which the chief anomaly will have been revealed; namely, the presence on one side of the Chamber of an irremovable executive and on the other a constitutionally irresponsible elected majority.

In some of the provinces the governors have already forestalled that position by throwing darchy overboard and ruling with a unitary cabinet. It is generally believed that in the united provinces, for instance, Sir Harcourt Butler was quite right to do so; but one would not on that ground censure Sir George Lloyd for refusing to do so in Bombay. Sir George Lloyd works with a unitary cabinet wherever he can but he has not yet deliberately and publicly thrown darchy overboard. Those who know his viewpoint feel that he wants to be satisfied, by taking it all out beforehand, that he and the British know where they are going in the subsequent developments of the present Constitution before any safeguards are thrown overboard.

An Impossible Element

To return, then, to the position which India will probably find herself in when the first legislature comes to an end, not only will the impossible element just mentioned stand revealed more nakedly than it does now, but the majority will be self-conscious and self-reliant to a degree which was, of course, impossible in the early stage. In the legislative Assembly it will take longer than in the provincial councils to create a united coherent opposition, largely because of the conflicting interests and outlook of the members from the different provinces. In the provincial councils a development of a regular organized position at a much earlier date is expected and, indeed, it has already begun to form in some of them.

The next point is that the elected personnel of all the Indian parliaments—provincial and central—will probably be more vigorous, not to say extremist, in 1924 than they are at the present day. Therefore, the combination of the work done in the first Assembly with the more radical character of the personnel, which will probably man the second, must produce something like a crisis long before the prescribed 10 years are over. It, therefore, seems very important that the British should decide quite clearly as to what the famous declaration of August, 1917, really and ultimately means for India as well as for themselves.

There are not many out here who have yet begun to face the issues involved. The writer does not pretend to have the knowledge to understand them in all their bearings, but the naked outline of them is very clear. The varied relations between the United Kingdom and India must undergo substantial change in all aspects: (1) political; (2) economic; (3) military; (4) administrative.

Cry of "White Empire"

The problem of combining Indian Swaraj with a true membership of the British Commonwealth is extraordinarily difficult. On the political side one does not anticipate any unsurmountable difficulty between the home country and India, but it is doubtful whether in the present generation any satisfactory modus vivendi can be found between India and the dominions. There is a distinct tendency in the dominions, probably as the result of the war, to raise the cry of a White Empire. The cry itself may be a mere passing motion, but there is enough substance and political prejudice be-

hind it to make the problem of India's relations to the dominions very difficult.

On the economic side, of course, a period is coming when tariff legislation in India will be conducted by Nationalists with Protectionist motives. There will be some difficulty with the British commercial community, i. e., the old Lancashire difficulty expanded and enlarged, before one will see anything like general acceptance in England of the consequences of Swaraj in India. Tangled as are the other problems, the military problem under Swaraj is the most difficult of all.

A Combined Enemy

When all is said and done, the fact remains that a combined British and Indian army will be, and must be, the mainstay of Indian security for as long a time as one can foresee. A good many Indians recognize this, but who can say that an Indian government, responsible to an elected Indian house, will be prepared in the future to pay the price of the retention of even a comparatively small nucleus of British troops; or, to put it the other way round, will the House of Commons assent to the employment of British troops on what would be practically mercenary terms?

Finally, there is the administrative problem, which is larger than the political suggests. It comprises not merely administration in the sense in which one understands it in the Anglo-Saxon world, but the complicated and responsible duties borne by the collector and the district officer as the representative of the government. The claim that British justice has done great things for India does not rest on the justice dispensed by the law courts, but rather on the even-handed common sense with which the district officer has behaved as arbiter in local disputes.

Administrative Problem

The position of the district officer has of late become very difficult, but his importance is as great as ever and is fairly widely recognized by responsible Indians. The root of the problem under Indian Home Rule is: Can he be retained? Ought he to be retained and, if so, on what conditions and terms? Very few Indians out here have yet got down to the roots of problems like these. They are still in the stage of wishing to enjoy the best of both worlds. They would like to have complete Home Rule and yet retain all that is best and soundest in the British Raj. How long will it take them to realize that they cannot eat their cake and have it?

HAWAII INVITATION DECLINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding yesterday declined an invitation to the International Press Conference this fall in Hawaii. He told a committee of publishers that public business would not permit him to go.

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RESPONSE TO TRUCE IN SOUTHERN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The truce has been faithfully kept in Southern Ireland, and for the purpose of seeing that it is enforced E. T. Duggan, chief liaison officer of the British Government, has enlisted an efficient staff to supervise the several districts in the three provinces. These men are working in unison with the British commandants in the same districts, and all accounts show that no difficulty is experienced by them in arranging matters amicably. Motor restrictions have now been entirely removed, traffic is opening up throughout the isolated country parts, and the fairs and markets are being resumed. Mills and large factories which were closed owing to lack of railway facilities have been reopened. Men "on the run" have returned to their homes in safety.

Officers of the "Irish Republican Army" commanded the removal of several effigies which were hung in the back streets of Dublin representing prominent government officials, the officers explaining to the people that nothing should be done to provoke a breach of the truce. Offensive writings on walls have also been obliterated; soldiers of the opposing armies salute each other and appear to show no evidence of resentment whatsoever. Under these altered conditions everything points to a glorious future of peace and prosperity.

Those who understand the nature of the Irish hostilities see nothing to wonder at in the immediate and loyal obedience accorded by Republicans to Mr. de Valera's call for a truce. Explaining this, the Irish Bulletin says the Irish army is one of liberation, whose volunteers fight without award except the silent homage of a nation.

The truce has proved that there is inherent in the nation that discipline and obedience to authority which is the essence of self-government and that "the nation can rule itself justly with unrestricted tolerance toward the minorities within its shores once the disrupting interference of a foreign power is withdrawn."

The Bulletin continues: "There is no desire for war among the Irish people; they have suffered too acutely during the last two years to wish for a return to hostilities. But the issues

are not such as the nation can choose to leave undecided. Ireland's right to freedom, her right to enjoy her own form of government, determined by the people themselves without interference, must be established at some time and now is the acceptable time. It can be established peacefully if the British Government, as it must be assumed, desires a peaceful solution. Ireland's claims are based on that simple justice among nations upon which all peace depends. The security of no nation can be compromised by an act so essentially just as the recognition of Ireland's right to national independence. Rather does the ultimate security of all nations depend upon each respecting the rights of the others whether they be weak or strong."

WIDE ACTIVITIES IN BUILDING PREDICTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Predicting that in a short time there will not be enough building trades workers to supply the demand, John F. Coe, general president of the national organization of plumbers and steam and gas fitters, told the Massachusetts branch at the closing session of its semi-annual convention, that plans are under way for great activity in building not only in this State but throughout the country. He declared that the millions of dollars' worth of construction that had been suspended during the war would soon be under way supplemented by many new projects. Michael Garrett, general organizer, also predicted wide building activities and said that the forecast was not based upon mere speculation but upon the results of a complete survey of the building trades industry throughout the United States.

SEA RAIDER IS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The former German sea raider, captured on the Pacific during the war, and renamed the Moshulu, was sold here recently for \$28,500, at auction, to the Charles Nelson Company to satisfy the claims of the crew for \$15,000 in wages. The United States Shipping Board holds a mortgage of \$204,000 against the ship, which cost approximately \$500,000 to build.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND ENFORCEMENT

Federal Officer Asserts Viola-
tion of Law by Aliens Will
Arouse the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—When the people realize that the vast majority of violators of the Eighteenth Amendment are aliens, public sentiment will impose an enforcement more rigid and complete than could an army of federal agents, is the conviction expressed by Harold D. Wilson, chief of the federal prohibition enforcement forces in Massachusetts. The general situation in his jurisdiction, he said, is not as bad as some people think it is, or as bad as some represent it.

"Nine out of every ten of the persons taken for violation of the prohibition-law are aliens," Mr. Wilson asserted. "Only rarely do we arrest a straight American. It is inevitable, therefore, that when the people realize that those who are defying the Constitution of the United States in order to profit by that defiance are aliens, public opinion will demand rigid enforcement. Such persons are nothing more than alien enemies."

"However, I am confident and optimistic with regard to enforcement. Cooperation between the federal agencies and constructive organizations in the community will go far to assist the work. Legal difficulties are now pretty well cleared up. It is quite probable that the same sentiment that resents the breaking of the law by aliens will demand the enactment of a state prohibition enforcement code."

RAILWAY MEN EXPECT REVIVAL

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—An industrial revival is expected by Baltimore railway officials as the result of President Harding's plan for immediate payment by the government of \$500,000,000 to the carriers. These men state that the reimbursement of the railways would mean the improvement and extension of railway facilities, and the immediate employment of many additional men, and also the release of large sums of money from the banks.



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Oh, goody, Jane, but we're going to have
KELLOGG'S for our supper."

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pick
Kellogg's corn flakes—
yes ma'am, just like you will!

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All that stands between you and the happiest of happydays food is ordering Kellogg's from your grocer! Kellogg's will snap-up kiddie appetites something wonderful! And, our word for it—let the littlest have their fill—just like Daddy must have his! Do you know—it's quite an idea to pour in the milk or cream at the side of the flakes—not over them!

Insist upon KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes and don't accept substitutes! You'll never know how delicious corn flakes can be until you eat KELLOGG'S!



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HUNGARY'S FALL DUE TO AUSTRIA

Forced Settlement of Country by
Alien Races Without Steps
to Assure Assimilation, Paved
Way, Says Count Teleki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—
Exploitation of Hungary by Austria,
in forcing settlement by alien races
without taking any steps to assure
assimilation, paved the way for the
collapse of Hungary in the Twentieth
Century, declared Count Paul Teleki,
former Premier of Hungary, in the
morning address yesterday at the In-
stitute of Politics. From the time of
the reorganization after the Turkish
conquest in 1526, he said, it was a
constant struggle between Hungary's
attempt to maintain her national
identity and institutions and Austria's
imposition of economic and social sys-
tems which discriminated continually
against Hungary.

Tracing the struggle of Hungary
after the Turkish invasion, Count
Teleki pointed out that in 1526, 20
years after Turkey had been forced
to relinquish its hold, devastation and
depopulation had reduced the popula-
tion to about 2,500,000. Although two
centuries have elapsed, he said, and
industry regained, "the consequences
of the depopulation are still felt and
clearly shown by the latest statistics."
The absolutist Imperial Govern-
ment," the speaker said, "control of
which now lay in the hands of an
Austrian dynasty, thus had before it a
maiden field for reorganization in ac-
cordance with its own ideas and pur-
poses. The whole object of the Im-
perial Government was summed up by
one of its leading protagonists as an
aim to destroy the country's national
Hungarian character. To attain this
object, there were called into the land
foreigners faithful to the emperor.
Persecutions were inaugurated against
all classes of Hungarians, both noble
and peasant. Pure-blooded Magyars
were driven out of the lowlands under
a decree prohibiting Protestants from
settling there."

Foundation Laid

So energetic was the imperial re-
population policy, Count Teleki con-
tinued, that in 1787 Hungary had
changed from an 80 per cent Magyar
country to one of 39 per cent. Slovaks
from the north, Germans, Serbs and
Rumanians were invited into Hungary,
he said, but this "racial expropriation
of Hungary by the Austrian Em-
pire" is little known, and a prominent
geographer recently wrote that "since
Central Europe became peopled and
civilized the repatriation of the prin-
cipal ethnic groups has undergone
but little change."

"I do not need to tell you," Count
Teleki went on, "that here was the
foundation laid for our fate in the
twentieth century. Especially was
this true because the old-time Hun-
garians looked upon the injection of
foreign settlers purely as a measure
taken by the Austrian Imperial Gov-
ernment to injure their State and na-
tion. They saw only the fact that the
Austrians colonized Hungary with
aliens. Therefore they did not see
the situation as it was. They looked
backward, not forward. They neglected
measures they might well have
taken in these two respects: First,
to enlarge and codify the rights of
alien nationalities; second, to spread
the Magyar language and make
progress toward cultural assimilation."

No Program; No Interest

"All the efforts of the Diet were bent
upon conserving the old constitution.
For anything that was not regulated
by the existing laws, they had no pro-
gram and no interest. Hence in all
such questions the Imperial Govern-
ment was left a free hand. The govern-
ment used it not only to check the
national evolution but also to get hold
of the economic situation and to direct
it to the advantage of Austria. For
example, in the matter of taxation, the
Diet always had possessed rights of
veto, but since the constitution had
nothing specific to say on the subject
of customs duties, the Imperial Gov-
ernment began not only to levy cus-
toms without troubling to secure the
consent of an inert parliament but
also to levy them in such a way as to
profit Austrian commerce at the ex-
pense of Hungary. Hungarian wheat,
corn, cattle, wine wool, and other agri-
cultural products went at cheap prices
to Austria, whereas Austrian manu-
factured articles had a protected mar-
ket in Hungary as against the manu-
factures of all other foreign nations."

"This state of affairs lasted for a
whole century undisturbed, so that
even when in 1867 Hungary regained
absolute administrative independence
and began to encourage her own in-
dustry by state aid, the practical situa-
tion was no longer susceptible of that
radical change and reconstruction,
from top to bottom, which was so ur-
gently required."

"The fundamental commercial re-
lationships laid down between the two
countries during the earlier period,
hardened by the administrative habits
of a century, continuing to exert, down
to our own times, a dominating in-
fluence."

Prof. Achille Vialatte of Paris spoke
last night of the commercial and
political developments arising out of
the practice of sending capital into
the countries of Central and South
America by European nations. He
criticized the acceptance of the mod-
ified Drago doctrine on international
debts, saying that it is likely in some
cases to result in loss of the capital
invested if the nation which owes the
money is not in a stable position
financially and politically.

other country as being due to its na-
tionals excepting, however, any case
in which the debtor state neglects to
reply to an offer of arbitration or fails
to submit to an award following ar-
bitration." Professor Vialatte spoke
also of the extension of financial pro-
tection by the United States over
San Domingo, Haiti and Honduras as
interesting examples of the further
economic interdependence of all na-
tions.

ENOCH CROWDER IN CUBA TO BE OF USE

State Department Holds Island
Criticism of Major-General's
Presence Unjustified—Belief
That He Is Needed There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Cuban criticism of the continued
presence of Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crow-
der in Cuba is held by the State De-
partment to be utterly unjustified. As
a matter of fact, Cuba has no better
friend than Major-General Crowder,
and he remains in Cuba because it is
believed that he can be of use at a
time when assistance is much needed.
As is generally known, Cuban
finances are in somewhat of a tangle.
With a budget of \$112,000,000, there is
a deficit of \$46,000,000, or \$47,000,000.
A special mission has been in Wash-
ington in an endeavor to get the as-
sistance of the United States Govern-
ment in reestablishing the financial
status of Cuba on a sounder basis. It
is looked upon as somewhat incon-
sistent that, at such a time and under
such conditions, criticism of General
Crowder should be offered. There
were reports that General Crowder
had made statements which were not
to the liking of certain elements in
Cuba, and these reports were made
the basis for a request that the State
Department issue a denial. As no
such report has been made to the
Cuban Government or issued by it, no
cognizance of newspaper allegation
was taken by the department. Gen-
eral Crowder has consistently refused
to be drawn into controversies and
has let all criticisms pass without
comment.

Almost 800 United States marines
are all but forgotten after four years
spent in the center of Cuba. An attack
on a railroad official in that location
recently brought out the fact that
there were marines near by, and a
query was put to the Navy Department
as to what they were doing at
Camaguey.

The Secretary of the Navy is not in
Washington. Theodore Roosevelt,
Assistant Secretary, was utterly at a
loss to know what they were doing or
how long they had been there. To the
best of his knowledge and belief there
were no marines except at Guan-
tanamo. Others in the department
could throw no light on the matter.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune knew that
they were at Camaguey, but his ex-
planation was that "they are just there."

Finally, after considerable search,
it was learned that there are six offi-
cers and 274 men stationed there; that
they were sent down in 1917 upon the
request of the Cuban Government to
the State Department to guard some
sugar and the railroad. Evidently their
presence has not been unwelcome to
the Cubans, since no protest has been
made, yet it is not at all clear as to
why they are kept in that place for
this length of time. At any rate, due
to the persistence of a newspaper man,
their existence is now known and the
Navy Department has extended its in-
formation.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP IN BERLIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—
Frank A. Vanderlip of the National
City Bank of New York is in Berlin a
few days to study from competent
sources Germany's economic condi-
tions. Today he had a lengthy con-
ference with Dr. Rathenau and inter-
views with leading commercial men
were arranged. Mr. Vanderlip and his
family visited the American church in
Berlin yesterday, which reopened for
the first time since it was closed by
the American Ambassador, James W.
Gerard, because a woman who oc-
cupied the pulpit misused it for German
propaganda purposes.

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ity presented.

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REPEAL OF TAXES MAY BE DELAYED

Excess Profits and Sur-Taxes
Would Be Effective January
1, 1922, According to Revised
Measure of the Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Administration's tax revision
bill, changed at the last hour by ac-
tion of the Republican conference,
was introduced in the House of Rep-
resentatives yesterday by Joseph
W. Fordney (R.), Representative from
Michigan, chairman of the Ways and
Means Committee.

As revised by the vote of the Re-
publican membership during a four-
hour session behind closed doors, the
bill postpones the proposed repeal of
the excess profits tax until January
1, 1922. It also postpones the taking
effect of the incomes-sur-taxes in ex-
cess of 32 per cent and the increase
in the normal corporation tax of 5
per cent, making the maximum 15
per cent, until the same date. This
means that these sections of the bill
will not affect this calendar year.

The Republican members of the
Ways and Means Committee, in fram-
ing the bill, stipulated that the repeal
of the excess profits tax should be
retroactive to January 1, 1921 and
that the sur-taxes and the increases
in the corporation tax also should be
effective as of January 1, last.

James R. Mann (R.), Representative
from Illinois, made the first motion in
conference to continue the excess
profits tax until January 1. This was
opposed by James A. Frear (R.), Rep-
resentative from Wisconsin, member
of the Ways and Means Committee,
to include in the proposal postpone-
ment of the effective date for the sur-
taxes and the corporation tax.

Mr. Frear's Victory
Frank W. Mondell, the Republican
floor-leader, joined with Mr. Mann
and Mr. Frear, while the remaining Re-
publican members of the committee
vigorously opposed the proposal. They
were beaten, however, on a straight
vote of 96 to 87. The vote was re-
garded as a signal victory for Mr.
Frear, who during consideration of
the tariff bill caused the dye embargo
to be stricken from the measure
against the appeal of the Ways and
Means Committee.

Under the plan of the Republican
conference the tax bill will be taken
up for consideration today. General
debate will continue until general re-
cess on Thursday and then the bill
will be taken under the five-minute
rule, committee amendments taking
precedence. The final vote is sched-
uled for 3 o'clock Saturday.

The Ways and Means Committee will
formally report the bill today with
the authorized changes. Democratic
members of the committee will be per-
mitted to see the bill and later in the
day the Democratic membership of the
House will hold a conference to map
out their own line of action. The bill
carries the caption, "To reduce
and equalize taxation, to amend
and simplify the revenue act of 1918, and
for other purposes."

Many Taxes Repealed

It was originally framed to produce
about \$3,000,000,000 and to bring about
a reduction in taxation estimated at
about \$550,000,000. As the excess
profits tax will continue for another
year and as the increased corporation
tax will not be effective until then,
the committee's estimates of the
amount to be raised in taxation must
undergo revision.

As submitted to the conference, the
bill is framed along these general
lines: repeal of war taxes bearing
most heavily on general business and
transportation; reduction of taxes on
incomes; shifting of small sales and
stamp taxes from the producer to the
manufacturer; repeal of the nuisance
taxes on ice cream and soda water and
general increases of taxes on corpora-
tion and corporation incomes.

One change not heretofore made
public is a provision requiring that
a liquor which is used in any way
for beverage purposes shall pay a
tax of \$6.40 a gallon. At present non-
beverage liquor, much of which, it is
claimed, is being diverted to beverage
purposes, pays a tax of only \$2.20 a

gallon. This will enable the govern-
ment to collect about three times as
much in taxes from bootleggers when
they are caught.

"Simplification Board"

The President, Justice of the Su-
preme Court and other federal judges,
are given complete exemption so far
as their official salaries are concerned
from the income taxes. This is partly
in accordance with a recent decision
of the Supreme Court that the salaries
of the Executive and federal judiciary
cannot be subjected to the income tax.

At the last hour the committee in-
creased from \$32,000 to \$40,000 the
bracket in the income tax upon which
a levy of 15 per cent is made.
A tax simplification board to be com-
posed of three taxpayers to be ap-
pointed by the President and three
Treasury officials, is provided for the
purpose of recommending further
simplifications during the next three
years. The Administration of taxes is
changed in many respects to meet the
demand for simplification and to com-
ply with court decisions. Enlarged
latitude is given the Secretary of the
Treasury for adjustment and settle-
ment of contested tax claims and in
making refunds of taxes paid in error.
Time for appeal from tax levies and
decisions is shortened, and other re-
forms are proposed for the purpose of
making both payment and collection of
taxes less difficult.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS CEASES

British Lines Return to Private
Companies With Employees
Assisting in Management

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Gov-
ernment control of the British rail-
ways ends tonight at midnight, after being
in force for over seven years, from
August 2, 1914. Already the railway
companies are offering the public
greater facilities for traveling, in the
form of cheap excursions, as in pre-
war days.

Speaking on the question of decon-
trol at Ipswich on Sunday, J. H.
Thomas, secretary of the Railways
men's Union, said that in a few hours
a revolutionary change would have
taken place in the railway administra-
tion. Under the new conditions the
old cry of trade union recognition
would be swept away, for they were
now called upon to assist in the actual
management of the industry. He be-
lieved that nothing but good could
come from this change.

Mr. Thomas declared that efficient
working of the railways would enable
a reduction to take place in the fares
and rates without any need for a re-
duction in the railwaymen's wages.

AIR SERVICE FOR THE LEIPZIG FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Dur-
ing the forthcoming Leipzig fair a
comprehensive air service will be ar-
ranged. Three aeroplanes will leave
Berlin daily, reaching Leipzig in 90
minutes. They will carry passengers,
mail and parcels.

Money prizes have been awarded to
Dr. Wiegand of Halle for useful at-
mospheric discoveries with regard to
rapid descent and to the Tempelhof
Balloon Company for a friction
brake for parachutes, which was suc-
cessfully tested from a great altitude
over the Berlin Stadium recently.

TROOPS OUT IN TEXTILE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—
State troops have been ordered to
Concord to take charge of the textile
strike situation.

FRENCH PREMIER TO LEAD DELEGATION

Aristide Briand Informs State
Department He Will Attend
the Washington Arms Parley
—Official Tongue Undecided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The State Department has been in-
formed through Myron T. Herrick,
Ambassador to France, that Aristide
Briand, Premier of France, has ex-
pressed his appreciation of the invita-
tion to attend the Washington con-
ference on November 11, and his in-
tention to head the French delega-
tion attending the conference.

It has been reported that the French
are agitated because of the rumor that
English is to be the sole language of
the conference and it has been urged
that, as the language of diplomacy,
French should at least share with
English in the honor of being used
officially at such an important inter-
national conference. It was regarded
as a concession not altogether worthy
of a Frenchman when Mr. Clemenceau
consented to the writing of the Treaty
of Versailles in English as well as in
French, but to have the French lan-
guage ignored at the Washington con-
ference is called humiliating by some of
the ultra-French propagandists.

The State Department regards the
subject calmly. It is taken for granted
that English will be used, but it is
for the conference to decide whether
the French language shall have equal
place in the discussions. Secretary
Hughes, who will be one of the out-
standing figures in the conference,
does not speak French, although he
reads it easily, and a great deal of it.
No American is likely to have a much
better working command of the lan-
guage.

Mr. Harvey Wrote Letters

If Mr. Lloyd George heads the British
delegation he may be counted out
so far as using the French language
is concerned; so may other English-
men, and most of the delegates from
the British dominions. The experi-
ence of Americans at foreign confer-
ences encourages the belief that time
would be lost by making French the
predominant language at the confer-
ence. It is reported that George
Harvey, the United States Ambassa-
dor, utilized the time, while languages
that he could not understand were
being used at the meeting of the Su-
preme Council last week, in writing
letters. That is not what the confer-
ence is expected to accomplish.

It will be recalled too, that at the
International Labor conference held
here some time ago a great deal of
time was consumed and considerable
dissatisfaction experienced because
of the attempt to use several languages
and to translate every speech at the
various sessions into those languages.
At the close of the conference it was
said that it would have been more
satisfactory to every one if English
had been used mainly and translations
made for the benefit of delegates
speaking other languages. At the
forthcoming conference the need of
an additional language will be
easier than it was then, as there will
be a smaller proportion of delegates
unfamiliar with English. It is not
a matter of courtesy or lack of it, but
of facilitating the business in hand.

Appropriations Needed

In a letter to the president of the
Senate, yesterday regarding the ap-
propriations needed for the confer-
ence, the State Department stated that

Fidelity National
Bank and Trust
Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Every financial ser-
vice and a friendly
personal.

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Now in Effect, and Continuing
Through the Week—the Annual

August Clearing Sale

Offering, at the lowest prices of the season, broken lines
of Spring and Summer Merchandise from every Section of
the store. Limited Quantities make early shopping advisable.

Designed for wear
with
Sweaters
and
Sleeveless
Frocks—

Guimpe Blouses, \$5.95
Made of Net and Trimmed With
Fillet and Dainty Laces

A VERY low price for such charm-
ing blouses, made of the becoming
Peter Pan Collar, trimmed with
lace frills, insets of fillet and embroid-
ered net.

Blouse Shop—First Floor

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PETTICOAT LANE KANSAS CITY

Berkson Bros
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Kansas City, Mo., Washington, D. C.,
Topeka, Kans.

Announce

Early Autumn Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts, Furs,
and Millinery

SAMUEL MURRAY
Say it with Flowers

1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

proportions for the expenses of the
conference, Henry P. Fletcher, Under-
secretary of State, said:

"The purposes of the conference are
clearly set forth in the formal invita-
tion to attend, which was issued by the
President to certain governments on
August 1, 1921, a copy of which is
inclosed herewith. The estimate has
been prepared after full consideration
of the minimum requirements which
this government will have to meet, in-
cluding the organization of a secre-
tariat-general for the conference, the
maintenance of an adequate American
delegation, together with the prepara-
tion of information and material which
it will be absolutely necessary to have
available to assure the successful op-
eration of the conference."

"At the same time it is impossible
at this date to calculate in advance
the charges which will have to be met
in the matter of printing. I must also
point out that the estimate is
based upon the sessions of the
conference covering a period of only
two months. If the sessions are pro-
longed beyond that period, it will
prove necessary to secure an addi-
tional appropriation."

"In order that the requisite pre-
liminary steps in the organization
be taken at once, it is necessary that
the appropriation be made available
at the earliest practicable date."

SURVEY MADE OF MT. EVEREST AREA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BOMBAY, India (Monday)—Eighteen
members of the Mt. Everest expedi-
tion are still exploring the country
around Tingri. A survey of 6500 miles
of new territory has been completed
and a photographic survey of Mt.
Everest has commenced. Progress has
been hampered by climatic conditions.
A practicable route to the summit
has not yet been discovered.

GREEKS COMMENCE NEW OFFENSIVE

SMYRNA, Asia Minor (Monday)—
(By the Associated Press)—The
Greeks have begun a second offensive
against the Turkish Nationalists who
are retiring rapidly toward the Sak-
aria River without offering resistance.
The Greeks have established contact
with the Turkish forces which evacu-
ated the city of Sivri-Hissar and re-
tired to the east bank of the Sakaria
River. The Turks are now standing
about 65 miles west of Angora, and
are expected to put up a desperate

fight before withdrawing further to-
ward their capital. The positions
taken by the Turks are known to be
very powerful—facing a deep river
across which there are no bridges.
King Constantine has returned to
Eski-Shehr from Kutayah. General
Papoulas, commander-in-chief, and the
Greek Crown Prince have been visit-
ing the front lines.

NEW CHILEAN MINISTRY FORMED

SANTIAGO, Chile—A new ministry
has been organized by Hector Aran-
cibia Lasso, Radical Senator for Antio-
gasta, who takes the portfolios of
Premier and Minister of the Interior.
The other ministers named are:
Ernesto Barros Jarpa, Liberal, foreign
affairs; Victor Cella, Radical, finance;
Tomas Ramirez, Radical, Justice;
Remigio Medina, Radical, war; Ar-
temio Gutierrez, Democrat, public
works.

No difficulties are expected on the
part of the various political leaders,
the belief being entertained that they
will sanction the entry of their fol-
lowers into the Cabinet, which will
take the oath of office today.

Fall Suits of Distinction

The new suits for Fall are of
particular distinction in style,
fabric and design, featuring
many new and elegant mat-
erials—pannevelaine, veldynes,
mousseynes—as well as the
much favored duvet de laines
and tricotines; in style they
are both strictly tailored and
elaborately fur and embroidery
trimmed; the colors include
navy, brown and black and
also the new shades—Sorrento,
Zanzibar, tortoise, Byzantine
and marabou.

Priced—\$50, and higher.

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1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY

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**Annual August Sale
of Furniture**

At Savings of
10% to 50%

Patrons Out-of-Town
We will prepay the freight on Furniture to any Rail-
road station within 500 miles of Kansas City when
the purchase is \$5.00 or more.

BUY FURNITURE NOW

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
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THE JONES STORE CO.
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A Beautiful New Line of Dainty
**Silk Envelope
Chemise**
\$4.95

Never before have we had such a
wonderful line of dainty silken
underlies. These lovely Envelope
Chemise come either in the built-up or
bodice top styles with lace or ribbon
straps. Well made, full cut gar-
ments of soft radium silks, wash
satins and crepe de chine. Effec-
tively trimmed with lace medallions,
shirring, ribbon bows, and touches
of hand embroidery.

Satin Bloomers at \$3.50
Women's knee length Bloomers
of an unusually fine, sturdy quality
pink wash satin; cut full and roomy
with a double row of shirring at the
knees and plain or insertion trimmed
ruffles.

Jones—Walnut St., Second Floor

Our 24th Annual
Midsummer Sale of
Pianos
and
Player
Pianos
NOW
GOING ON
Splendid Bar-
gains
Very Easy
Terms

J.W. JENKINS
SONS' MUSIC CO.
1015 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo. 646 Minne-
sota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
Call or write today.

**Gotham
Gold Stripe Silk Hose**
Most runs in hose are caused
by garters, and these are prevented
by the patent stitch of
Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Hose.
They are extremely beautiful of
texture also and come in
all smart shades—

\$2.00

Wood Brothers
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Appreciated by hundreds of well-
dressed women. Stylish, serviceable, and
moderately priced.

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Main St. Floor.)
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ANGLO-AMERICAN
FINANCIAL IDEAS

Business Representatives From
United States Attend Many
Conferences Held in England
and Exchange Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—American financial and business interests have been well represented in England this summer. The world cotton conference at Liverpool and Manchester, the meetings of representatives of the international chambers of commerce at Westminster, and various other more or less organized assemblies, not to mention the visits of representative individuals, have all contributed to what has proved to be a very valuable interchange of ideas between the old and the new world. A number of return visits have already been arranged, and among those who participated at these private and public meetings of various sorts there is a unanimous impression that by these and similar means which lead to the personal association of practical and responsible men from the two continents, real progress will be quickly achieved toward a genuine understanding in financial and economic questions.

One of the outstanding impressions of the international chambers of commerce conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, was made by Sir Drummond Fraser, the organizer of the ter Meulen bond scheme under the League of Nations. He addressed the conference at one of its public sessions on the subject of the big work which for some months past he has had in hand, and he also took the opportunity of having a number of private discussions with the representatives from the United States of America.

Plan Appeal for Scheme
Within a few days of his acceptance of the post of organizer, Sir Drummond Fraser had been at some pains to get into touch with certain distinguished financiers from New York who happened to be in London at the time; and it was one of them who, on his return to America, arranged an informal meeting of bankers and business men to whom he communicated his own impressions and passed on what Sir Drummond had had to say about the scheme. The first result of the organizer's second consultation of American opinion, at the time of the Chamber of Commerce conference, has been an invitation extended to him by American bankers to attend the conference which is to be held at Los Angeles in October. Sir Drummond Fraser will there make a personal appeal to the American Bankers Convention on behalf of the ter Meulen scheme.

By that time the ter Meulen scheme will be a year old. It was first propounded at the Brussels conference, which broke up on October 9, 1920. This fact may perhaps be used to support the common criticism that the proposals of Mr. ter Meulen have led to a great deal of talk but to very little action. It will not be difficult for Sir Drummond Fraser to satisfy the convention on this head. Though it had been unanimously adopted by the Brussels conference, on the recommendation of the Credits Committee, the ter Meulen scheme had first to be accepted by the Council of the League of Nations before even a beginning could be made with putting it into operation. It had been, of necessity, very hastily drafted at Brussels; the Credits Committee who put it forward, in fact, only met on three or four occasions. Consequently the proposals were recast by a small committee of experts, and in this amended form they were accepted by the Council of the League toward the beginning of this year. It was not until some months later that an organizer was appointed, and he had scarcely been installed in his London office when his attention was demanded for an entirely different subject. Sir Drummond Fraser was asked to go to Vienna as a member of the committee of three which took in hand the preparation of a scheme for the rehabilitation of Austria when the Supreme Council passed on this baffling problem to the League of Nations. It was only after his return from Vienna that Sir Drummond was free to carry on with his work as organizer of the ter Meulen scheme.

What Has Been Done
It would, therefore, not be surprising if very little had yet been accomplished. But in fact considerable progress has been made already without being very loudly advertised. The scheme was not intended primarily for the use of countries which could find the necessary credits in the ordinary way. It was meant to benefit the smaller, out-of-the-way countries of eastern Europe which have tangible and valuable assets but which cannot at present command the credit which they deserve. It is precisely from these countries that the first response has come. Leaving aside the case of Austria as being in a class by itself, it may be said that the ter Meulen scheme still holds the field as being the only practical suggestion yet made for resuscitating the smaller countries which have been convulsed by the European upheaval. There are encouraging results already from Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and so on, and the progress which Sir Drummond Fraser will be able to report at Los Angeles is by no means negligible. The British Government has publicly acknowledged that the ter Meulen bonds, when they become available, will constitute the most satisfactory form of security that can be given under its own export credits scheme.

In fact, it is beginning to appear that the difficulties of putting the plan into operation will not be so much financial as political. The financial obstacles, such as they are, have been sensibly diminished by the changes which have taken place in the credit situation throughout the world in the course of the last year.

Financially speaking, it is now little more than a question of machinery and organization. But politically the difficulties are far greater. A government which issues ter Meulen bonds must, under the scheme, give material guarantees which some European governments find to be irreconcilable with their dignity or with their outstanding obligations. The representatives of American business and finance who were recently in Europe have seen something of how tough and obstinate political difficulties of this sort are apt to be, and Sir Drummond Fraser will no doubt have a good deal to say on the subject when he addresses the American Bankers Convention.

DIFFICULTIES OF
FINANCING TRADE

Refusal to Discount Bills Hinders
Commerce, According to Federal Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The process of currently financing foreign trade presents difficulties as serious as at any time heretofore, according to the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board. "American institutions have been more and more withdrawing from commitments in foreign trade. On the other hand, foreign institutions with agencies in the United States have placed very stringent regulations on business which can be done through these agencies."

"Refusal to discount bills in trade with various countries seriously interferes with continuance of business in those directions, while foreign moratoria, or what is equivalent thereto, prevent American business men from extending credit even in countries where they would otherwise be disposed to provide for necessities of desirable buyers or borrowers. In many cases foreign establishments which during the war were practically obliged to provide cash against documents in New York or at some other shipping point in the United States, are now specifying that they expect the usual period of credit, and without it will be obliged to transfer their customs to exporters other than American."

"While many products can be obtained by foreign buyers in sufficient quantity only in the United States, American sellers are now obliged to a large range of manufactured goods to meet competition greater than in past experience. In this competitive situation, some of the most serious obstacles to success are the fluctuations in foreign exchange."

DEVELOPMENTS OF
OIL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Traces of oil have been found in different parts of Australia in the past two years and a number of prospectors are at work, encouraged by the federal government's offer of a reward of \$50,000 to the person who can discover oil in payable quantities in Australia. Unfortunately the majority of the prospectors are ill-supplied with funds and the proposal is gaining favor that the reward should be withdrawn and the money given as a subsidy to the prospectors.

While progress has been slow at the Roma oil bore, in Queensland, which was mysteriously blocked some years ago when conditions were apparently favorable for striking oil, development work is proceeding and at any time success may be attained. In Papua (British New Guinea) oil boring has been in progress for many months, the funds being provided by the Imperial and Commonwealth governments, and small quantities of oil have been obtained. Work is also being carried on in what was former German New Guinea.

CREDIT TO MEXICO
ON LOCOMOTIVES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—President Samuel Vauclain of the Baldwin locomotive works has returned to his office from a business trip to Mexico with orders aggregating 65 locomotives. While in Mexico Mr. Vauclain gave the Mexican Government a revolving credit of \$2,500,000. This enabled the government to purchase 45 broad gauge locomotives and 20 narrow gauge engines. The order for the 45 locomotives, amounting to \$2,000,000 is divided as follows: 10 Pacific type, 15 Mikado type and 20 consolidation type. This left \$500,000 credit available for the government. On this credit it has placed a separate order for 20 narrow gauge engines, making a total of 65 locomotives. The plants are running about 30 per cent capacity with the same amount of business on the books as three months ago. Owing to this order and other orders in sight Mr. Vauclain said he will have to run the plants a little stronger.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR CROP
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports to the Department of Commerce, estimate the total 1921 sugar crop of the Philippines at approximately 225,000 tons, of which 35,000 tons have been sold.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady, October 13.05, December 12.45, January 12.53.

SURVEY OF QUEBEC
MINERAL RESOURCES

Asbestos Is Mainstay of Industry
but Government Official Points
Out Many Other Deposits
That Are of Great Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office.
QUEBEC, Quebec.—An illuminating survey of the mineral resources of the Province of Quebec was made by T. C. Denis, superintendent of mines for the provincial government, in a recent address here. "Asbestos is the mainstay of the Quebec mining industry," said Mr. Denis. "In 1920 its value, as shipped in the raw state from the mines, reached \$14,750,000. Our asbestos mines, all situated within 80 miles of Quebec City, produce at present over 75 per cent of the world's consumption. As to the permanency of our deposits, I may say that two of the large operating companies during the last three years have developed and prospected their properties by diamond drilling, and underground workings, and that one of them has asbestos rock blocked out for the next 40 years at the present rate of output, and the other for 30 years."

Copper Second on List

"Our copper ores are second in importance on our list. Copper ores are widely distributed in the Province, and a report issued by the Geological Survey gives a list of over 500 lots, by townships, lot, number and range, in the eastern townships on which copper-bearing minerals have been discovered. In many cases the quantities present are too small to be worked, but nevertheless it shows how numerous the occurrences are. Molybdenite is a much newer mineral in our list of production, but it assumed great importance during the war. The metal molybdenum is used in the manufacture of special steels, to which it imparts valuable qualities and properties. As an instance, molybdenum steel is very hard, and does not lose its temper when heated even to redness. So that it is used for a high-speed-cutting tool. In Quebec it was first produced in commercial quantities in 1915, and for three years this Province has the record of producing the largest individual producing mine of molybdenite in the world. Large deposits of molybdenite are known north of the Ottawa River and in the Abitibi region."

"Our mica is the best in the world, and greatly in demand for the construction of electrical machinery. There is more mica from India used in the world because it is cheaper, but our Quebec mica is stronger, more flexible and elastic and a better insulator than Indian mica. The drawback to Canadian mica mining is that the deposits are irregular, in pockets, expensive to mine, but they are widely distributed between the city of Quebec and Hudson Strait. There is a fair deposit of mica near here at Petit Port, and the Hudson's Bay Company have one on Ungava Bay. The Province of Quebec produces 80 per cent of the Canadian mica."

"We produce gold and silver, but only as a by-product of other ores. The Quebec gold and silver are recovered in the treatment of our ores of copper, zinc and lead. There are numerous occurrences of gold ore proper, but they are not being worked. We have not yet a cobalt or a porcupine in Quebec, but they will come in time. The geological conditions which obtain in Ontario do not stop at the inter-provincial boundary."

Old Rock Formations

"Of the 700,000 square miles of the Province of Quebec, over 90 per cent are underlain by very old rocks which constitute the Laurentian, the Huronian and the Keewatin formations. While the Laurentian rocks themselves do not seem to be greatly mineralized, they are traversed by belts or zones of the Huronian and Keewatin, which are mineralized. It is in the rocks of the latter formations (Huronian and Keewatin) that are found the great copper deposits of Lake Superior, the Michigan and Wisconsin iron mines, the nickel deposits of Sudbury, and the precious metal mines of northern Ontario. These rocks may be present in Quebec anywhere north of a line connecting the west end of Anticosti, Quebec City and Ottawa City. This offers a promising field which has barely been scratched, and which undoubtedly contains immense mineral wealth awaiting the hardy prospector."

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices remained unchanged in the wheat market yesterday, September closing at 1.24½ and December at 1.26½. Corn prices were also unchanged, with September at 56½ and December at 55½. Provisions lacked support. September lard 11.1½, December 11.1½, September barley 65, December 65, September soybean meal 17.50, September lard 11.02½, October lard 11.15, January lard 9.80, September ribs 9.27, October ribs 9.50, January ribs 9.20.

ATCHISON CAR MOVEMENT
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Atchison Railway Company reports 23,708 cars were handled on system rails for the week ending Aug. 12 against 22,960 for the same week a year ago. Foreign cars were 6128, against 5887, making a total movement of 29,836 cars, against 29,847 last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is reported that the principal sugar factory in Colombia will produce this year a total of approximately 126,000 bags of sugar, a bag containing from 125 to 150 pounds each. A little less than half of this sugar was refined for export and was shipped to the New York market. The amount of cane cut has equalled 95,000 tons. All the cane, however, on the company's land was not cut this season because of the scarcity of common labor.

Indications are that the wheat crop in China for 1921 will be 20 per cent under that of 1920, on account of the excessive amount of rain recently experienced, says the North China Herald. The 1920 crop was only 80 per cent of the normal, so that the prospects for the current season can be placed at only 60 per cent if the present estimate is correct. In addition the continuance of rain is likely to have an adverse effect on quality. While the principal mills in Shanghai in 1920 exported about 100,000 tons of flour to Europe and Egypt, only small orders have been received from London so far this year. Prices in China, it is reported, are one-tenth higher than those in Europe.

The declared value of the exports from Amsterdam to the United States during the first six months of 1921 was \$33,888,598, compared with \$37,883,381 during the corresponding period of 1920. Apparently the 1921 exports are not much less than those for 1920, but the actual merchandise exported from this district to the United States this year, so far, is less than half the value of that exported during the first six months of 1920.

There is at present but one automobile factory in Florence, Italy. The plant, which is entirely of the assembly type, occupies 150,000 square feet of space on the outskirts of the city, about one-third being covered with buildings, including two concrete, glass-roofed machine shops, which contain some 80 modern machines. Fully two-thirds of these are of American manufacture, the remainder being English, Italian, German, and Austrian.

There was a pronounced slump in the foreign trade of Japan in both imports and exports for the month of July, according to the information just received by cable from Trade Commissioner H. A. Butts at Tokyo. The value of Japan's imports for July was only 109,000,000 yen, compared with 147,000,000 yen during the preceding month and 157,000,000 yen during July, 1920. In connection with this shrinkage of 38,000,000 yen in July imports from those for June, it is worthy of note that in July, 1920, there was a similar shrinkage of 63,000,000 yen and in July, 1919, of 32,000,000 yen. While the decrease was generally distributed throughout all lines of imports, the decline in iron and steel products was most prominent.

DIVIDENDS

Rand Mines, Ltd., 80 cents on Bankers Trust Company certificates. American shares are payable August 24 to stock of August 19.

Hood Rubber, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 2.

Timkin, Detroit Axle, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 20.

Continental Oil, quarterly of \$2, payable September 15 to stock of August 25.

Boot Mills, quarterly of 1½% on common and preferred, payable September 1 to holders of August 20.

LONDON EXCHANGE
MARKETS SLUGGISH

LONDON, England.—There was no change in the character of the exchange markets yesterday. They remained sluggish, with operations mainly professional. The attendance in the house was small. Oil shares were irregular, with alterations narrow. Shell Transport & Trading 51-52 and Mexican Eagle 41-42. The rubber group was dull, with the position of the staple unfavorable. Gilt-edged investment issues were steady at about last Friday's level. French loans were better, with less nervousness over the Sillesian question.

Home rails were inactive pending the formation of control of the lines by the government at midnight. Dollar descriptions were quiet, but they held well. Argentine railway issues moved within small limits on professional transactions. The Kafir group was quiet but harder.

Consols for money 48½. Grand Trunk 4½; De Beers 11½; Rand mines 2½. Bar silver 38d. per ounce. Money 4 per cent; discount rates—short bills 4½ per cent; three months bills 4½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	3.66½	3.66½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0781	.0781	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0761½	.0760½	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1683	.1683	.1930
Italy	.0428	.0429½	.1930
Gulden	.3115	.3113	.4020
German marks	.0117½	.0117½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.90	.899	
Argentine peso	.2889	.289	
Drachmas (Greek)	.0540		.1930
Penetas	.1291		.1933
Swedish kroner	.2109		.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1902		.2680
Danish kroner	.1607		.2680

SINCLAIR CUTS GASOLINE PRICE

DENVER, Colorado.—The Sinclair Oil Company has begun a gasoline price war by a reduction of 2 cents to 19 cents a gallon in the wholesale price of gasoline, and 21 cents to customers. None of the other refining companies have met the cut but will probably do so.

COTTON TEXTILES
IMPROVE FURTHER

Primary Goods Markets Trading
More Active and Prices Rise
as Consumers are Confident
Low Point Has Been Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Primary cotton goods markets have been rapidly growing more buoyant during the past week. Not only has trading been very active in many quarters, but prices have improved generally to some extent, and in certain classes of goods have risen very sharply. The change has all come about within two weeks, starting with the government cotton crop report regarding the shortest cotton crop in 25 years.

Consumers have suddenly become confident of the holding power of cotton goods prices, and have definitely discarded all fear of any further break in raw cotton values. Western bag manufacturers, who had been holding off waiting for a break in the market, have become thoroughly bullish and have been buying heavily. Corporation printers have come into the market in a large way and lent vigorous strength to the market for narrow print cloths. Cutters who have watched the demand for silk garments dwindle and give place to a growing popularity of cottons, have rushed into the market to provide for what they expect to be the greatest cotton goods season they have seen in years. Capping the climax has come an unusually large demand for export goods, larger than anything seen since the war—a demand that has almost thrown the sheeting market into a runaway stage.

Demand for Gingham

The demand for gingham has continued unprecedented in volume with many of the mills making such goods sold to capacity well into the spring of 1922. Plaids, checks, stripes, and other yarn dyed goods are also beginning to move, while the forecasted popularity of linen-finished fabrics for suiting purposes has caused some liberal buying of osenburs, drills, heavy twills and similar constructions. Undoubtedly the wearing apparel industry is looking to cotton goods to supply its needs during the next few months more than ever before. The evidences of it are apparent on the street in every city in the east. By actual count on a prominent corner in New York City, out of 220 women and girls who passed, 164 were wearing cotton dresses, whereas a year ago a similar count showed the proportion to be about 200 out of the 320 that were clad in silk. The figures are cited merely to show the change that has come about in the habits of the general public, and this change has now begun to be felt in primary markets.

Export demand, important in itself, has been even more so when taken in connection with the quickening in trade in other channels. China and other oriental quarters have been buying very heavily of heavy sheetings. Mediterranean and Levantine markets have been taking both medium and light weight goods in quantity. The business has not only greatly strengthened the sheeting market but has had an important effect on all cotton goods markets. Sheetings have jumped sharply, after having made substantial gains for the three or four weeks previously. Some constructions are very difficult to get this side of October-November, and quick goods are almost unobtainable. Eastern four-yard goods for early fall delivery are being held at 11 to 11½ cents, while even southern goods for November-December are quoted at 10½ cents.

Print Cloth Conditions

Wide print cloths have gained very rapidly in price during the past week or two, and 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s are now sold at 53 cents at 7 cents for southern goods on fall deliveries, with eastern mills asking 11½ cents for September-October and slightly more for quick goods. Narrow print cloths, 27-inch, 7.60 yard 64 by 60s, for example, are firmer than they have been for months, the market being firm at 4½ cents, with other constructions in proportion. Despite the feeling of greater confidence, converters have been very cautious indeed and have not been buying in anything like a normal way. While their attitude has affected those constructions going into bleached goods and wash fabrics, it has been an even greater drawback for the fine goods market, and the result has been that prices in that part of the market have not proved so buoyant as might be expected. There has been demand in some volume, but the individual orders have been comparatively small as a rule, owing perhaps to limited credit resources of the buyer. Fancies have been moving steadily, and it is possible now for any mill to sell its product if it wishes to meet the price ideas abroad in the market. Some of the

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EXPORT UTILITIES REPORT

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A surplus, after charges, taxes and depreciation, of \$974,489 is reported for 1920 in the combined income statement of the Utah Power & Light Company, the Western Colorado Power Company and the Utah Light & Traction Company. This compares with a surplus of \$1,012,152 in the previous year. Gross earnings totaled \$5,591,206, against \$7,330,952 in 1919. The net after taxes and expenses amounted to \$4,086,694, compared with \$3,771,039 in 1919. From gross income of \$4,215,780 interest of \$2,481,566 and \$759,725 were deducted, compared with respective charges of \$2,453,594 and \$400,000 for those items in the preceding year.

FRENCH INDEX PRICES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The General Statistical Bureau of France reports wholesale prices in France increased 2.2 per cent during July, whereas retail prices showed a decrease of 2 per cent.

CENTRAL BANK PLAN
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Select Committee Appointed to
Study Question of Embargo
on Gold Export Favors a Sup-
plementary Institution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The select committee appointed by Parliament to consider the desirability of placing an embargo on the export of gold, after a lengthy investigation involving a mass of evidence, came to the conclusion that to secure the organization of credit by which confidence may be firmly established and credit maintained under all circumstances, the existing banking system of the union should be supplemented by the establishment of a central banking institution, which should have the sole right to issue notes and by centralizing the country's cash reserve would exercise a general control over banking operations and regulate discount rates and provide for the expansion or contraction of the currency, according to the country's business.

Such a system follows very much upon the lines of control in the world's financial centers, and in order to secure these advantages to South African credit the Currency and Banking Act was passed last year, providing for the establishment of a South African reserve bank. The bank will have a capital of £1,000,000, of which the commercial banks can be called upon to subscribe one-half. They are being allotted the minimum of about £300,000, and the balance is being offered to the public. In the event of the full amount of the stock offered to the public not being fully subscribed the Treasury will take up the remainder. The act lays down that a cumulative dividend at the rate of 6 per cent be paid until the reserve fund of the bank reaches £250,000, but thereafter one-half only of the profits in excess of £60,000 (i. e. 6 per cent of the capital) goes to the reserve fund, the remaining half being equally divided between the stockholders and the government until the dividend reaches 10 per cent, to which it is limited.

MORE DECLINES IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Additional declines of 1 to almost 5 points were registered by various industrials and specialties in yesterday's dull stock market, establishing minimum prices for the year. Rails of the better type were bid up 1 to 2 points, but oils and industrials, notably Mexican Petroleum, Harvester and General Electric, extended their losses. Cash money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 396,000 shares.

The market closed weak: Mexican Petroleum 93½, off 5½; Central Leather 26½, off 1½; International Harvester 70, off 3½; General Electric 112½, off 2½; Pan American Petroleum 43½, off 2½; United States Rubber first preferred 86, off 2½.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

IMPROVEMENT ON ENGLAND'S SIDE

Fifth and Final Test Match of the Present Series Is Resumed at the Oval Grounds—C. H. Mead Hits Up 182 Not Out

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—England's cricket team showed a long-looked-for improvement against the Australians when the final test match of the present series was resumed at the Oval grounds here today and, continuing its first innings, scored a large total of 463 runs for eight wickets. At this period the innings was declared closed and the Australians batted for the first time to score 162 for three wickets.

C. H. Mead batted very finely for England and hit up 182 not out. This is the highest individual score ever made in a test match in England. L. H. Tennyson made 61, and a lengthy stand between the English captain and Mead yielded 131. Mead's rather ungainly style of left-handed batsmanship proved singularly effective against the accurate bowling and cleverly placed field. J. M. Gregory and E. A. MacDonald, two renowned fast bowlers, were no more successful in their efforts to dislodge Mead than were A. A. Malley and W. W. Armstrong with their slower and more subtle deliveries.

After Tennyson's stump had been stationed by a ball from MacDonald, J. W. H. Douglas presented a solid front to the bowlers. He allowed Mead to do most of the scoring and himself obtained only 21. J. W. H. Douglas's fast bowling caused an early retirement of the Australian batsmen, H. L. Collins and Warren Bardsley, but C. G. Macartney lived things up, and, combining elegance with efficiency, made 61 before he was bowled by Douglas just prior to cessation of play.

IRISH OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Meet Proves to Be a Big Success Despite the Dropping of the Match With England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish open lawn tennis championship meeting, played recently at the Fitzwilliam Club, looked interest to some extent, owing to the dropping of the usual international match with England and the consequent absence of the usual cross-channel players, only one of whom, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, put in an appearance. Despite this drawback the tournament was a big success and produced some really good tennis at times. The week's play resulted in a number of surprises, not the least among these being the defeat of the holders in both men's singles and doubles at quite an early period.

After his showing at Wimbledon, Major the Hon. Cecil Campbell was favorite for the former, but the holder, Valentine Milley, was expected to press him hard. This forecast proved right and wrong. Right in as far as Campbell was concerned and wrong as to Milley. In the third round the latter met L. A. Meldrum and was defeated after a poor five-set match. Meldrum won both the first and second sets, then Milley rallied and took the next two. The fifth was sternly fought out, and went to Meldrum only after 16 games, at 9-7, the winner thus reversing his last year's defeat in the semi-final round. However, he did not progress much further, failing to C. F. Scroop in the next round, after three hard sets.

Some of the best tennis of the whole tournament was seen in the match between E. D. McCrea and C. J. O'Reilly. Playing a very sound game against a hard-hitting opponent McCrea qualified for the next round after three straight sets, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, the second of which O'Reilly fought hard for and was twice within a stroke of taking. McCrea followed this up by defeating G. W. Scroop, again three straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5, but lost to Campbell in the semi-final 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

The last named had an easy journey all through except in the third round when he met W. G. Ireland. Playing right well for the first and second sets, particularly in the latter, he only lost at 9-7, having been 4-0 at one period, Ireland slackened perceptibly in the third set and failed to get a game, the final score being 3-6, 9-7, 6-0. By disposing of Ireland, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3, C. F. Scroop came through the second semi-final and qualified to meet Campbell. This was played in a downpour and although Scroop won four games in both the first and second sets, he was outplayed by the winner, who is clearly destined to take the place occupied by J. C. Parke a few years back in Irish tennis.

In the doubles also the holders lost in the second round. The brothers Milley, John, and Valentine quite failed to reproduce their 1920 form and, playing a very finished game, G. W. and C. F. Scroop ran out easy winners at 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. The winners had a much harder match in the next round against W. G. Ireland and H. M. Read (the Rugby international) and duly qualified for the final after five hard sets, 6-3, 3-6, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5. In this they came against Cecil Campbell and J. F. Stokes and, although they put up a poor game, they had to admit defeat at the hands of their more experi-

enced opponents, score 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

At the ladies' singles Miss Ryan stood out in a class by herself and was scarcely tried from start to finish. Her opponent in the final, Miss H. Wallis, while quite the most promising of the home players, could manage only to win three games in the two sets, score 6-2, 6-1. Partnered by Campbell, Miss Ryan proved irresistible in the mixed doubles, which remark also applies to her play in the ladies' doubles when, with Mrs. Dudley, she easily disposed of Miss Monahan and Miss H. Wallis.

CRICKET DATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Only Six First-Class Fixtures Are Scheduled for the Last Month of the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—The cricket matches in the month of September, the last month of the cricket season, make up for their lack of quantity by their quality. There are only six first-class fixtures scheduled for the month, and of these only one is, properly speaking, in the English county cricket championship series. This is between Nottinghamshire and Worcestershire and commences at Nottingham on September 3. Directly connected with the county championship and yet without bearing on the destination of the championship honors is the champion county vs. the Rest of England match, which commences at the Oval on September 12. This, the last first-class cricket match of the year, will, if necessary, extend over four days.

On September 5 the Gentlemen will meet the Players in the Scarborough festival, and this fixture, redolent with cricketing tradition, is sure to produce much fine play. There may not be such mighty hitters in the game now as there were in the days of C. I. Thornton at his best—it is said that he lifted the ball out of every ground in which he played, but the Gentlemen vs. Players match has lost none of its importance either to the rising cricketer or the experienced "veteran."

Following on the Gentlemen vs. Players game, in the Scarborough festival is a game between C. I. Thornton's England eleven and the Australians. This commences September 8. The Australians, who have experienced a most successful tour in England, both in regard to test matches and lesser fixtures, will be playing their farewell match against Thornton's team, and, although possessing a fine record of wins against the English opponents, they have met during the summer will assuredly have to do their best to defeat Thornton's combination. Previous to this, on September 3, the Australians will have met the South of England, the first fixture of the month being a game between Yorkshire County and the Marylebone Cricket Club at Scarborough on September 1.

PILGRIMS MEET ARMY CRICKETERS

Philadelphia's Touring Team Scores 283 Runs Against the Latter Representatives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ALDERSHOT, England (Monday)—The Philadelphia Pilgrims scored 283 runs against a cricket team representing the Army here today. The value of this performance was rather discounted by the first innings stand for 149 on the part of their opponents, whose opening batsmen, Lieut. A. C. Wilkinson and Lieut. Col. W. N. White had made 54 out and 84 not out, respectively, when stumps were drawn. The Pilgrims' bowling was treated with scant respect and the Army men obtained their runs in 80 minutes. In the first innings J. L. Stranks made top score with 112 and G. F. Bottomley carried out his bat for 58. C. H. Winter and W. P. Newhall both reached "twenties" while C. C. Morris obtained 19.

AMERICAN MARKSMEN WIN WORLD'S HONORS

LYONS, France—United States States marksmen have won the team championship of the world in the international rifle shooting tournament held here this week. W. R. Stokes of Washington, District of Columbia, won the individual championship of the world, his score of 1056 breaking the previous world's record. He also won first place in the standing, kneeling and prone shooting events.

The teams' scores follow: United States 5015; Switzerland 4931; France 4608; Italy 4581, and Holland 4249.

VON ELM WINS TITLE

DENVER, Colorado—George von Elm, 20-year-old Salt Lake City golfer, became the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association champion Saturday when he defeated Dr. L. D. Bromfield of Denver, Colorado, 8 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. TAUNTON, England (Monday)—In the English county cricket championship match here today, Somersetshire defeated Warwickshire by the narrow margin of one wicket.

MRS. F. I. MALLORY AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Defeats Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup—Two Massachusetts Representatives Defeat Those of New York in Close Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—Two representatives of Massachusetts encountered two representatives of New York in close contests in the championship enclosure at the start of the thirty-fourth women's tennis championship of the United States held for the first time at the West Side Tennis Club.

Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston was slow at starting, Miss Marie Wagner gaining a lead of 3 to 1 on the first set and maintaining it until she made the score 5 to 2. Then Miss Bancroft brought the score to 6 to 5 in her favor by hard drives to Miss Wagner's backhand, and finally took the set, 9-7. The second set followed along the same lines, Miss Wagner taking five of the first seven games, and then losing the set and match when Miss Bancroft captured five games in succession, the last two being love games. Meanwhile Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d of North Andover, Massachusetts, formerly Miss Anne Sheafe, was disposing of Miss Clara Cassel on an adjoining court, gaining a lead at the start and finally taking the first set, 9-7, her activity in covering court accounting for her success. In the second set she again took the lead and, breaking through on Miss Cassel's service, took the set and match, 6-3.

Meanwhile a number of matches were being played on outside courts. The favorites were successful, the margin of victory being great in a large number of cases. Mrs. Marshall McLean, champion in 1906, as Miss Helen Homans declined the issue, defaulted to Mrs. T. C. Bundy, champion in 1904.

But the feature match of the day, in the absence from competition of Miss Suzanne Lenglen, Paris, France, was the match in which Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, for the third time in two weeks, defeated Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, 7-5, 6-0. Mrs. Mallory was in control of her best style throughout the contest, breaking through Mrs. Jessup's service in the second game, mainly on the latter's drives out of court. Mrs. Jessup made matsy even at two-all and again at four-all, but could never obtain the lead in games, and finally lost the set, 7-5, on a drive out of court. The second set was entirely Mrs. Mallory's as Mrs. Jessup seemed unable to return the ball out of her reach, while Mrs. Mallory showed a steadiness that made her opponent's greater activity without effect. The point score and analysis follow:

First Set
Mrs. Mallory..... 4 6 2 3 4 0 3 4 2 4 4 10-7
Mrs. Jessup..... 2 4 6 5 1 3 5 2 4 1 2 3-6

Second Set
Mrs. Mallory..... 4 6 5 5 4 2 8-6
Mrs. Jessup..... 1 4 3 2 1 3 5-8

Miss Suzanne Lenglen, Paris, France, will make her first appearance in the tournament today, when she will meet Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, the winner to play Miss Mallory tomorrow.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. G. A. Harvey, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Katherine O'Rourke, Great Neck, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, defeated Miss Marie Wagner, Yonkers, 9-7, 7-5.

Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Miss Clara Cassel, Elberon, 9-7, 6-3.

Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. C. Dible, New York, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss R. S. Sears, Beverly Farms, defeated Miss Carolyn Winn, Mountain Lakes, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Katherine Gardner, New York, defeated Mrs. J. C. Brush, New York, 7-5, 6-1.

Mrs. Helene Pollak Falk, New York, defeated Mrs. Culver McWilliam, Cedarhurst, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. T. C. Bury, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, Bronxville, by default.

Miss P. H. Walsh, Overbrook, defeated Miss Paul Martin, New York, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. S. V. Hitchens, New York, defeated Mrs. B. F. Stens, Malverne, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. Cyrus Clark, New York, defeated Miss J. M. Gott, Brooklyn, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, New York, defeated Mrs. G. J. Strauss, New York, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss D. N. Seal, Merion, defeated Miss Alice Bayard, Short Hills, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Mildred Willard, Merion, defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles, Chestnut Hill, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss B. F. Sexton, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. Edward Raymond, Hartdale, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss M. S. Grove, New York, defeated Miss M. E. Case, Norfolk, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. Theodore Scholt, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. J. E. Dalley, Baltimore, 6-4, 6-0.

ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB IS WINNER

Wins Over the Largest Field in Southern Swimming Meet—Six Records Are Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SAVANNAH, Georgia—The Atlanta Athletic Club scored a clean victory in the invitation Southern Amateur Athletic Union swimming meet held at the Birmingham Athletic Club, August 12 and 13. The Atlanta club won over the largest field ever contested in southern swimming, meet, over 80 contestants were entered in the meet, swimmers from Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Texas, Memphis, Tennessee, Montgomery, Alabama, New Orleans, Pensacola, Tampa and Winter Park, Florida, being entered.

The contest, as predicted, developed into one between the swimmers of the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Dallas Swimming Club for first honors.

Dallas was considered the favorite because of the due to her victory last year in Atlanta.

Six southern records were broken in the meet, the former times in the 50, 100, 150-yard back, 100-yard breast stroke, 50 and 100-yard ladies' swim being bettered in the meet.

C. C. Speer Jr. of the Atlanta Athletic Club won the 50-yard dash in 26 1-5s, clipping a fifth of a second off his own record made in Atlanta last season. Speer has promise of being the best all-round swimmer in the south as ever seen.

In the 100-yard dash Speer lowered his own record in that event 2 4-5s, negotiating the distance in 59 2-5s. This is the first time that a southern swimmer has swum the 100-yard in open water in less than a minute. The Atlanta swimmer was also a member of the Atlanta club's relay team which won the 440-yard relay race.

T. K. Curleton of the Atlanta club lowered the 100-yard back stroke swim by finishing in 21 1-5s. Miss Virginia Ashe of Atlanta won the ladies' national 100-yard dash in 1m. 21 3-5s, and placed first in the ladies 50-yard dash. Her time in the latter was 34s.

Lee Jarvis bore the brunt of the Dallas attack, winning the 220-yard national event in 2m. 50s, some 10s. slower than his time for that distance last year. He won the mile swim in 27m. 55 4-5s, leading the field from the start in that event. He also lowered his own southern record in the 440-yard swim, clipping 14s. of the record. Jarvis swam this distance in 6m. 14 4-5s, and had he been more closely pressed the time would probably have been even better.

Harry Miller, a newcomer in southern swimming circles, won the 100-yard breast stroke championship for Dallas and lowered the southern record in that event. Miller swam the distance in 1m. 32s., some 2s. better than last year's mark set by Lee Jarvis. The order in which the teams finished with their respective points are as follows:

Atlanta Athletic Club..... 41
Dallas Swimming Club..... 38
Birmingham Athletic Club..... 23
Atlanta Athletic Club, second..... 20
Montgomery Swimming Club..... 4
Tampa Athletic Association..... 3
Rollins College..... 1
Memphis (unattached)..... 1

The summary:
INVITATION SOUTHERN AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Yard Back—Won by Curleton, Atlanta Athletic Club; Francis, Pensacola Athletic Club, second; Dallas Athletic Club, third; E. F. Hatcher, Atlanta Athletic Club, fourth. Time—1m. 21s. (new southern record).

50-Yard Dash—Won by Charles Speer, Atlanta Athletic Club; Alva Allen, Birmingham Athletic Club, second; George Stalge, Audubon Athletic Association, New Orleans, third; Louis Dominguez, Dallas Swimming Club, fourth. Time—26 1-5s.

100-Yard Breast—Won by Harry Miller, Dallas Swimming Club, second; Francis, Birmingham Athletic Club, third; E. F. Hatcher, Atlanta Athletic Club, fourth. Time—1m. 32s. (new southern record).

100-Yard Dash—Won by Charles Speer, Atlanta Athletic Club; Lee Jarvis, Dallas Swimming Club, second; Louis Dominguez, Dallas Swimming Club, third; E. F. Hatcher, Atlanta Athletic Club, fourth. Time—26 1-5s.

One-Mile—Won by Lee Jarvis, Dallas Swimming Club; Fred Levy, Birmingham Athletic Club, second; T. K. Curleton, Atlanta Athletic Club, third; E. F. Hatcher, Atlanta Athletic Club, fourth. Time—27m. 55 4-5s. (This is the first time the mile has been held in the Southern Amateur Athletic Union meet).

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION JUNIOR EVENTS

220-Yard—Won by Lee Jarvis, Dallas Swimming Club; Louis Dominguez, Dallas Swimming Club, second; E. F. Hatcher, Atlanta Athletic Club, third; John Geier, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, fourth. Time—2m. 50s.

100-Yard (Ladies)—Won by Miss Virginia Ashe, Atlanta Athletic Club; Miss Marion Harper, Dallas Swimming Club, second; Miss Florence Yates, Birmingham Athletic Club, third; Miss Genevieve Kelly, Birmingham Athletic Club, fourth. Time—1m. 21 3-5s.

Other events:
50-Yard (Ladies)—Won by Miss Virginia Ashe, Atlanta Athletic Club; Miss Marion Harper, Dallas Swimming Club, second; Miss Florence Yates, Birmingham Athletic Club, third; Miss Christine Tobin, Birmingham Athletic Club, fourth. Time—26 1-5s.

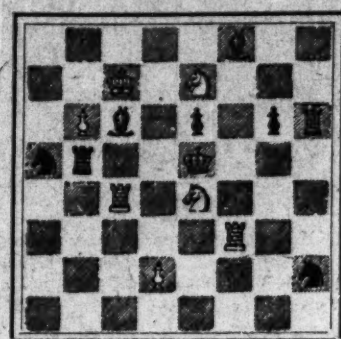
50-Yards (18-year old boys)—Won by Dorando Raymond, Dallas Swimming Club; E. Sykes, Birmingham Athletic Club, second; Burns, third; Herman Ross, Birmingham Athletic Club, fourth. Time—1m. 21 3-5s.

100-Yards (12-year old boys)—Won by George Dyre, Birmingham Athletic Club; Eddie Campbell, Linden Swimming Club, Memphis, second. Time—1m. 28 4-5s.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 287

By A. Urtic
Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 7

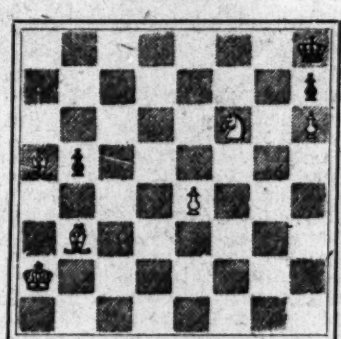
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 288

By J. W. Harper
Northumberland, England

Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 3



White Pieces 6

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 285. 1. R-KB5 R-Kt1

2. B-R6 K-B5

3. Q-B2 ch K-Q5

4. Q-B3 R-Kt4

5. Kt-Rch Kt-K4

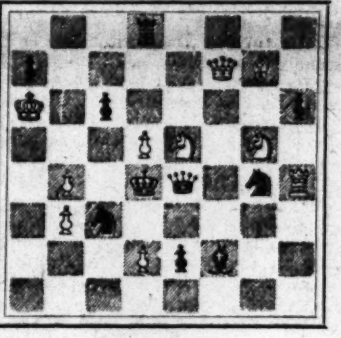
6. P. Prob. Comp. C. W. Sheppard

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A half pin with cross check (Q-Q6) and with self block (Q-Q4) in the evolution of the two move problem.

By A. Madsen

Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 10

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Belgium reports a match between Antwerp and Brussels played at the Cercle d'Echecs, Antwerp, as won by Antwerp 6 1/2-3 1/2.

SCORE

ANTWERP BRUSSELS

Horowitz..... 1 Nebel..... 0

Braunschweig..... 1/2 Wilden..... 0

Boruchowicz..... 1/2 De Lannoy..... 0

Koltanowski..... 1/2 Louvain..... 0

Perlmutter..... 1/2 Segall..... 1/2

Spira..... 0 Lancel..... 1

Lebrun..... 0 Herno..... 1

Brile..... 1 Curlier..... 0

De Roy..... 1 Tels..... 0

Mendes da Costa..... 1/2 Lengley..... 1/2

The championship of the Berlin, Germany, Chess Club has been won by I. C. Ahues (8 points) with W. Schlage second (7 1/2 points).

Holland held a quadrangular students' tournament at Amsterdam, with G. Filep, a Hungarian, capturing first place and Euwe and Weenik trying for second, and Straat finishing last.

In the recent Austrian tourney held at Vienna, Dr. Vajda won the brilliancy prize for his game against Vukovitch and Strobl won the special prize for the best score against the prize winners.

At the annual meeting of the Oxford University Chess Club, England, the following officers were elected: President, T. A. Staynes (B. N. C.); honorary secretary, W. E. B. Pryer (Pembroke); honorary treasurer, E. Whitehead (Jesus); match captain, T. T.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To the Patrons of Temple Tours: We beg to announce that the head of the Department of American Travel and his wife are planning a TWO WEEKS vacation trip to the Yellowstone Park, returning by steamboat through the Great Lakes, Duluth to Buffalo, Sightseeing, Niagara Falls, etc.

They will conduct a small party at a SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE, much lower than has been offered this summer for escorted travel.

ITINERARY
August 31—Leave Boston.
September 1—Sightseeing in Chicago.
September 2—Sightseeing, Salt Lake City.
Sept. 3—Conjuring the Yellowstone Park.
Sept. 10—On the Great Lakes, Duluth to Buffalo, Sightseeing, Niagara Falls.
Sept. 15—Arrive Boston.

Price: \$270.00 per person. This price is inclusive. It covers railroad and steamer transportation, sleeping car berth and outside staterooms, all baggage transfers, all meals, room at hotels in the Park; in short, every travel expense.

THE TEMPLE TOURS

68-D FRANKLIN STREET
Telephone Fort Hill 9808

A. Staynes (B. N. C.): member of committee, J. P. Deller (Lincoln). The amateur tournament of the Eighth American Congress for the Press Union Cup was won by C. E. Norwood of the Boston, Massachusetts, Chess Club who defeated I. H. Evans, Baltimore, in the play-off 1 1/2-1/2.

SCORE
Players— Won Lost
Evans..... 8 1/2 3 1/2
Norwood..... 8 1/2 3 1/2
Franz..... 7 4 3
Veldich..... 6 3 3
Vance..... 5 4 1
Williamson..... 4 4 0
Hayward..... 2 1/2 6 1/2
Kenner..... 2 7 1
French..... 1 1/2 7 1/2
Clark..... 0 9 0

The following game is from the eighth round of the recent American congress:

Sharp White Marshall Black
1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3 P-KKt3
3. P-Q4 P-Kt3
4. Kt-P4 P-Kt3
5. P-QB4 P-Kt3
6. Kt-Kt3 P-Kt3
7. Kt-K3 P-Kt3
8. Q-Q2 P-Kt3
9. Kt-B3 Castles
10. B-K2 P-Q3
11. P-B3 P-Q3
12. Castles P-Kt4
13. Kt-Q5 Kt-Kt4
14. B-PKt Kt-B5
15. B-Kt1 QxR
16. Kt-R8 QxR
17. B-Q4 QxR
18. BxR KxR
19. Q-Q4 ch P-K4
20. QxQ BxQ
21. Kt-R5 P-B4
22. Kt-P P-P
23. P-P P-QKt
24. R-B7 ch K-R3
25. P-QKt3 P-Kt4
26. Kt-P B-Q6
27. R-Q B-K7
28. R-K B-R3
29. R-P R-Kt3
30. Kt-B7 ch R-Kt3
31. Kt-P QR-R3
32. R-P ch Kt-K4
33. Kt-B3 ch R-Kt1
34. P-R R-P
35. P-K3 Kt-K5
Black Resigns

MISS BLEIBTREY IS HALF-MILE CHAMPION

LAKE HOPATCONG, New Jersey—Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey of the New York Women's Swimming Association added to her titles that of United States senior national 880-yard swimming champion, at the third annual water carnival of the Alamac Athletic Association here Sunday.

Competing over a rough 110-yard course, swept by a strong breeze, she defeated, conclusively, a representative field of five and romped home a winner in 14m. 37 3-5s, fast time considering adverse conditions.

The other contenders, all clubmates of Miss Bleibtrey, were Miss Charlotte Boyle, Miss Helen Walwright, Miss Alice Lord, and Miss Florence Briscoe. They finished in the order named.

Miss Boyle put up a great contest until the middle of the last lap, but let up when she saw no chance of overtaking the feet Olympic champion and paddled in easily, about 15 yards behind the victor.

TO PLAY NEW ZEALAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales—With three decisive victories over New South Wales, and a final victory

DEFLATION BURDEN ON THE FARMER

Federal Reserve Board Bitterly Attacked by Senator From North Dakota Who Calls Its Policy Unfair to Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A scathing attack on the Federal Reserve Board, characterized as "America's uncrowned but all-powerful head," the group of bankers whose headquarters are now transferred from Wall Street to the seat of government, was made by Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, yesterday in an address to the Senate. Senator Ladd hotly denounced the board for its alleged hostility to the cause of agriculture, and declared that by the process of unnatural deflation forced through, the heaviest burdens of taxation had been borne by the farmer.

Agriculture has been started on a downward slide which is leading to bankruptcy, because of the unfairly large share of the nation's burdens which it has been forced to bear, declared the North Dakota Senator. The price for the farmer's products was the last to go up in 1920. It was the first to be forced down by the process of contraction and deflation since then, no other products having declined to an extent comparable to those of agriculture.

Farmers' Adversities

The agricultural production cost and loss to labor was \$43,000,000,000 more than was received for the labor and products produced during the last two years. The farmer is fighting a desperate battle, defending himself at once from the opposition of the financial interests who control credit facilities, the railways who control transportation, and the exchanges, who in large part control marketing. These were some of the most sensational statements made by Senator Ladd in his defense of the farmers of the west and south, who, according to his view, have been denied a "square deal."

Senator Ladd said in part: "The farmers of the west and the farmers of the south have suffered by the policy foisted upon them by the east in the building up of their great manufacturing centers, for the farmers of the south and west have furnished them with cheap raw material to enrich the east, while depleting the farm lands of the south and west and impoverishing the people of both sections to make possible the industries of the manufacturing states."

"It is these conditions that have led the thoughtful ones of both parties interested in the success of agriculture and in trying to better the conditions of the farmer to find better marketing conditions, where, instead of the producer receiving but 30 cents or less of the consumer's dollar while 70 cents or more has been absorbed in transportation and middlemen's charges as a result of an uneconomic system of marketing, they are endeavoring, through cooperation, to solve some of the difficult problems now confronting the nation."

New Political Alignment

"The south and west are, therefore, joining hands and will in the near future, I predict, cause a new alignment of forces which, having no differences of the past, will be able to accomplish great things for the good of the entire country."

"The farmers still constitute about 35 to 40 per cent of our nation's population, and the farm is the largest manufacturing plant or producer in the United States, and the largest single employer of labor in this country. The farmer in the past, largely individualistic in his habits, business and thinking, at last finds himself no longer able as an individual to cope with organized business so developed because of this organization as to be able to dictate very largely what the producer shall receive for his output, and at the same time determine the terms upon which the consumer shall be able to purchase the necessities of life."

Tariff Attacked

Senator Ladd also launched an attack on the Fordney tariff bill, charging that it is a mere "sop" to the farmer and will, if accepted as it stands, throw him more deeply into debt than ever. New England and the eastern manufacturing states, it was pointed out, have stood always for a high protective tariff on manufactured goods, but for no tariff on their raw products. These being in reality the farmer's finished products, it follows that he has been given practically no protection against importation of cheap products from foreign countries. The eastern manufacturer is again building a wall of protection against him by means of the proposed tariff schedule, said Senator Ladd. The remedy he finds in the joining of forces for mutual protection between the farmers of the west and south. This, he said, does not necessarily mean a sudden rise in the prices of farm products; it merely means a living wage for the farmer and the securing at the same time of a reasonable market price through savings in handling of transportation and marketing.

ANTI-BEER BILL WILL HAVE SPECIAL RULE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting upon the request of Administration leaders, the House Rules Committee will meet this morning to report out a special rule under which the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill will be sent to conference.

The necessary action to speed the

anti-beer bill on its way to final enactment is expected to be taken later in the day, owing to the fact that the House will begin general debate tomorrow on the Administration's tax revision bill. With the aid of a special rule and an overwhelming vote in its favor, there is hardly any chance of a slip-up at the last hour. It is the desire of the prohibition leaders to send the bill to President Harding before the forthcoming recess.

As the bill will come before the House it will contain a substitute for the Stanley search warrant amendment, in the nature of a compromise, which would require prohibition agents to secure search warrants only in the case of officers entering homes. Any action of the conferees, under the rules of the House, will have to be approved by a separate vote.

Senate supporters of the original Stanley amendment, it is understood, find the compromise substitute acceptable. They would be better satisfied were it more drastic, but they realize the necessity of bartering with the House if they hope to get any protection at all against what they regard as illegal "search and seizure."

STATE SUPERVISION FOR KANSAS MINES

Governor Likely to Call Special Session of Legislature on Handling of Coal Situation—Mining Methods Found Faulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—A special session of the state Legislature is expected to be called by Gov. Henry B. Allen, during the winter, to place the supervision of the Kansas coal mines under state authority. The Industrial Court, which recently completed an exhaustive investigation of coal mining and distribution in the State, in its report to Governor Allen urged that unless the coal operators took steps to remedy the conditions found existing at once there should be established some state agency which would supervise and regulate the coal-mining industry.

The court found that using dynamite in the mines increased the slack content of the coal mined from 60 to 100 per cent and that the heating qualities of the coal were reduced. There were other practices in the mines and some of the methods of distribution were found faulty. The findings of the court indicated that these practices could be removed by the mine operators, if they so desired, and that removing them would stop the waste of the deposits and tend to reduce the cost of coal.

It is known that Governor Allen has been studying the Indiana coal laws and regulations for some time, and recently he has had several conferences with the Hoosier governor and others relative to the operation of the law recently enacted in that State. It is regarded as certain that if the coal operators do not move rapidly the Legislature will be called and laws passed putting the entire operation and distribution of coal into the hands of the Industrial Court or Public Utilities Commission for regulation and control, in much the same manner as the State now controls public utilities.

Anthracite Coal Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Shipments of anthracite coal from the mines during July, 1921, decreased 500,000 tons from the preceding month and nearly 1,000,000 from the corresponding period last year, according to the report of the Anthracite Bureau of Information. A number of individual operations closed down owing to slack demand for pea and steam sizes, and there were a number of petty strikes in the Lehigh and Wyoming districts, causing considerable idleness. The exact figures were 5,462,760 tons for July, and 6,051,937 for June.

RESISTANCE PLANNED TO MEDICAL COERCION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Preparations for organized resistance to coercive vaccination measures and medical inspection at the opening of schools all over the United States in September is being urged upon all who oppose these practices by the American Medical Liberty League, whose national headquarters are in this city. In a notice to every branch of the league, Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary, has called for meetings in every locality covered by the league, to plan united action "in refusing inspection, vaccination, and all other medical interference with children at school."

"The wise and prudent," continued Mrs. Little, "will take steps to unite others with them to this end. Yield in the matter of medical inspection and you have surrendered your rights, abandoned your convictions, and made the next step of medical aggression easier."

"In addition to inspection, the Schick test and the dangerous toxin-antitoxin inoculation are to be pushed this year. With the exception of North Dakota and Utah, the city schools of all states are liable, under one pretext or another, to be subjected to the assaults of the blood-poisoning vaccinators."

FREE TOLL BILL DATE SELECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agreement for a final vote October 10 on Senator Borah's bill providing free tolls for American coastwise ships passing through the Panama Canal was reached yesterday by the Senate.

NO FINANCIAL CONFERENCE PLAN

Washington Government Not to Take Initiative—Reports of Such Intention Denied—Work Laid Out Believed Sufficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At least two governments have made inquiries of the United States in regard to the holding of an international financial conference to be held in Washington at the same time as the conference called to consider Pacific and Far East problems, and have desired to know why they have not been asked to participate. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday said that no plans had been made for such a conference, and that no communication on the subject had been sent to any country. The State Department let it be known that no such feature had been considered in connection with the program for the conference to which the allied powers and China have been invited, and that if there were to be any such council it should be initiated and carried out by some other branch of the government.

Although officials were disinclined to speak for quotation, it is evident that this government is not in favor of an international financial congress in the near future. The belief that was to be held was probably based on statements made a short time ago by D. R. Crisinger, Controller of the Currency, who, in an effort to find some method of establishing foreign exchange, advocated the establishment of an international clearing house for foreign trade transactions. Although shifting exchange levels are conceded to be one of the greatest impediments to the restoration of trade and commerce along normal lines, yet the hazards that would be encountered in a conference called to meet in Washington to decide upon financial rehabilitation and to formulate financial policies are sufficient to deter any attempt to promote such an undertaking.

The interlocking of international debts, still unsettled political policies, confusion due to the demoralization of war, destruction of property, lack of production in some lines, and congestion in others, and insistent demands for aid with lack of security in some countries make it unfeasible to consider holding a council to secure remedies for financial inequalities. It would be especially unfortunate, well-informed officials think, to hold it in the capital of the creditor nation of the world. As it is, all the nations turn to the United States for financial assistance, which has aided largely, but whose loans cannot be unlimited. It would encourage hopes of assistance which the United States might not be able to meet, and would be likely to end in discouragement rather than in a solution of the problems with which the several nations are now struggling, and which each must work out according to its own circumstances.

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COOPERATIVE SOCIETY INQUIRY ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Thorough investigation of The Cooperative Society of America, which has sold some \$15,000,000 worth of "beneficial interests" for the purpose of engaging in the operation of chain grocery stores, ostensibly on the cooperative plan, was ordered here yesterday by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court.

Following his order issued last Wednesday forbidding further sale of the stock until two suits against the society are tried, Judge Landis received a letter to the effect that the stock still is being sold in violation of the order. He called all parties before him yesterday morning for a hearing, which resulted in his ordering the Department of Justice to make a thorough investigation of the operations of the society to see if any federal laws had been violated. Colonel John V. Clinkin, First Assistant United States District Attorney, was assigned to the task.

Denial that the stock still is being sold was made by Harrison Parker, chief trustee of the society. He admitted, however, that stock in the Groceries Cooperative Association of Iowa, another of his ventures, is being sold. Parker has been denied permission to sell similar stock in Michigan under the title of the Michigan Grocery Co-operators of America, by the Securities Commission of that State.

REPAIR SHOPS TAKEN OVER

MARION, Ohio—The Erie Railroad Company announced that its local shops and roundhouse had been leased by the Railway Service Company of Marion and would be operated by that concern beginning immediately. The Railway Service Company is an organization founded by local manufacturers and capitalists and it will take over all repair and other work now done in the shops, an announcement stated.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The decision of the administration board of the Greater Winnipeg Water District to continue operation of the railway from Winnipeg to Shoal Lake along the aqueduct which supplies the city with water has given an impetus to development work in the region trans-

versed by the line. The district has great possibilities for lumbering, granite quarrying, and mixed farming, and prospects appear to be very bright that it will soon add considerably to the wealth produced from the vast natural resources of the Province.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

New York League of Women Voters Says Small Schools in the Thinly Settled Districts Ought to Be Joined Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The preliminary survey of the rural schools of New York State, now being made by the New York State League of Women Voters, has brought out the need of consolidation of school districts, beyond any other consideration, said Dr. S. Josephine Baker and Dr. Dorothy C. Kempf, who are in charge of the survey. In 15 schools there is only one pupil, 52 have two, 167 have three, 392 with five, and over 8000 with an enrollment not exceeding 10. Indifference in the community is largely responsible for this condition, which prevents all steps for improvement, as these schools are too small to permit of efficient equipment and maintenance.

"According to law, the school district is now an area two miles square. It is obviously an inefficient system that permits the equipment and maintenance of a school for only two or three pupils, when through consolidation of these districts, with transportation provided for the children, a better training could be given at less cost. We find, however, that attempts to bring this about have been met often with stubborn resistance and examples such as the following indicate factors that may be occasionally behind such a resistance:

"A school in one of our counties has been running for several years with only three pupils. The school trustee happens to be the father of the three children. He is employed as janitor of the school and, as the final plan, he takes the teacher into his home as a boarder. The people as a whole take so little interest in their school that a condition like this can easily exist with very few individuals knowing anything about it."

This survey is being made under the direction of the League of Women Voters, with the cooperation of women's clubs and organizations in many counties. Returns have been received so far from 40 of the 67 counties in the State. The aim in taking the survey was to arouse the interest of women in conditions affecting the health and welfare of children, to discover the actual conditions existing in the schools of New York State, and from these accumulated facts to draw conclusions which would serve as a sound basis from which to determine the most needed reforms and to judge the relative value of suggested methods of improvement."

PACKER EMPLOYEES OPPOSE WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska—Union packing house employees will not accept a wage reduction, according to Cornelius J. Hayes, international president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen, who is here attending an international conference. The object of the conference is to formulate a plan to negotiate an agreement with the packers to take effect when the present national agreement expires on September 15. Delegates are present from all the leading packing centers, except those on the Pacific coast.

President Hayes expressed the belief that the present meeting would result in an amicable agreement with the packers.

FORD WEEKLY IS SELLING IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the recent court order forbidding further police interference with its sale, The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly, has reappeared on the downtown streets of this city. It is being sold by special free-lance newsboys and not at the regular corner stands.

Headlines on the front cover announce another of the series of articles on Jewish subjects, on account of which the paper was ruled against by G. W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel, last spring, when a number of newsboys were arrested for selling it.

SUGAR TARIFF PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protesting against the Fordney sugar tariff rates, Edwin F. Atkins, of E. Atkins & Co., said that if these rates are made permanent they will work great harm to Cuba's sugar industry and impose an unjust burden upon the American consumers for the benefit of our domestic producers, destroy in a great measure our large export trade to the island, and make impossible the collection of several hundred millions of dollars due to our banks and to our exporters which cannot be collected unless the sugar business in Cuba prospers.

FUEL OIL TRADE REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Revival of fuel oil trade with the Orient is indicated in the clearing of the 10,000-barrel tanker Shabonee with the

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The **CLIFT HOTEL**
"Where Service Precedes Rates"
Convenient to all points
American and European
Breakfast, C. Clift, Prop.
and Managing Director
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SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL LEIGHTON
LOS ANGELES
A. J. Leighton, Prop.

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New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store district. Home-like comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates Moderate
Room Tariff Mailed on Request.
Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
(Sundays 75c)
Dinner \$1.50 (Sundays \$1.00).
Hotel Stewart Meets at Famous Throughout the West

King George Hotel
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Nine-Story Fireproof Building
200 Rooms—All with private bath.
RATES from \$1.50 per day single
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EUROPEAN PLAN

EASTERN
Hotel Southland
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NORFOLK'S FIREPROOF AND COMPLETE HOTEL

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RATES: From \$2.50 without bath; European from \$3.50 with bath.
Under Personal Management of F. W. Bergman, President and Director of F. W. Bergman Hotel, formerly Mgr. Hotel Statler, Detroit, and Grand Trunk Ry. System Hotels.

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first cargo of fuel oil shipped from the Pacific coast to that part of the world in three months. Demands for fuel in both Japan and China are reported as increasing, owing to improvement in shipping conditions and in shipbuilding in those countries. Reports from all ports in the Orient show better freight offerings for American ports. A majority of the tankers of the Standard Oil fleet have been tied up in this harbor for some months, but preparations are being made to take out three of these for immediate loading with fuel and clearance for Kobe, Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Headlines on the front cover announce another of the series of articles on Jewish subjects, on account of which the paper was ruled against by G. W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel, last spring, when a number of newsboys were arrested for selling it.

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EUROPEAN

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HOTEL RUBENS
Victoria, S. W.
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Residence of H. M. the King of England.
Kensington 6090
These three hotels, under the same management, offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Tariff on Application to Manager.

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In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.
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SPENDING TAX PLAN IS EXPLAINED

Maine Man Who Is Said to Have Originated the Idea Declares It Is an Equitable Means of Tax Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Asking if it is not time that taxes were collected in proportion to the amount of pleasures and good things which a person has and consumes, rather than to secure tax revenue from those who can least collect the most from the poorer consumers, Chester A. Jordan of this city, said to be the originator of the idea for a spending tax, explains the measure which Congressman Mills of New York has introduced in the House of Representatives.

"The spending tax," says Mr. Jordan, "is a tax laid upon the amount that a man spends or 'blows in' on himself and his family. It is not intended to affect those who are in poor circumstances and just able to purchase bare necessities. Thus the spending bill which Congressman Mills has introduced lays no tax whatever on annual spendings of \$3000 and under.

Taxation by Steps
"Those who spend more than \$2000 a year for living and pleasure expense are to be taxed from 1 per cent to 40 per cent by steps from \$2000 to \$50,000. So a man who spends over \$50,000 will pay 40 cents tax on every dollar over \$50,000. A man who spends \$4000 will pay 1 per cent of \$3000 or \$30. Those in between will pay correspondingly.

"This is of course a very small tax compared to the income tax. Probably a spending tax to fully take the place of the income and other big taxes should start with an exemption of not more than \$1000 for a family of four and the tax should increase by proportionately larger percentages.

"But Congressman Mills is simply submitting his bill as a little trial of the spending tax to raise revenue now being lost because many of the big spenders are avoiding taxation by investing their money in state and municipal bonds, income from which cannot be taxed by the federal government. Such taxation by Washington of state bonds, etc., would amount to a tax upon state activities and would go a long way toward centralization of power in Washington. This would destroy the degree of freedom of each state to do business in its own way, which makes our harmonious union of widely separated states possible.

Never Mind the Source
"The government cannot tax income from the tax-exempt securities, but spendings can be taxed, never mind the source from which money is spent, is received. So the spending tax seems the only way to lay a fair tax on many rich or well-to-do people who now escape but who would be glad to pay their share under a law that gave no undue advantage to anyone.

"All taxes in the past have fallen almost altogether on the earning or saving of money. It is true that the tax law makers have not always realized this. They have considered that when they taxed rents or interest or profits that the tax came out of the landlords, or the money lenders, bondholders, and manufacturers. But the huge scale of taxes during the war years has given enlarged opportunity to prove the result of such taxation. It is now clear that by far the greatest part of taxes on income from rents, interest, profits, dividends, etc., comes out of those who pay the rents and interest or buy the goods from which the profits are made.

"Under the spending tax the big spender would have to pay, with no chance of passing the load down. Every man would once a year report how much he spent on living comforts and pleasures and his tax would correspond to what his spendings indicated he had that year gotten out of life in the United States. He would pay no tax on what he saved or invested or spent in or for business."

MANITOBA FARMS IN NEED OF DRAINAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The attention of the Manitoba government recently has been drawn to the necessity of providing sufficient drainage works in the southern part of the province. Farmers in an area comprising 1,000,000 acres in the Red River Valley in the vicinity of Morris, Carman, Rolap and Sanford have asserted repeatedly that lack of sufficient drainage works have resulted in damage to crops of more than \$1,000,000, and they have asked that immediate action be taken to remedy the situation.

The abnormal floods of this year made the matter of drainage a pressing one, and in order to agree on a course of action regarding capital expenditure to alleviate the situation the government invited the leaders of the other three groups in the Assembly to a conference. It submitted a scheme involving the expenditure of nearly \$800,000, and although the necessity of the work was generally conceded at the meeting it was decided finally to notify the land owners who would be affected of the exact cost to them of the proposed work, so that they would understand clearly the increase in taxes which would result before they agreed that the government's plan be put into execution.

REFUGEE ARMENIANS PLIGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—An appeal for relief for 20,000 Armenian and Assyrian refugees now being moved

into Persia has been received by cable from the Armenian Archbishop at Tahrir, at the offices of the Near East Relief. This is due, according to relief officials to an understanding between the authorities in Mesopotamia and the Arabs, by which Baghdad and the adjacent regions pass to the control of the latter, under which all non-resident Christians, who are temporary refugees there will be removed. The officials also state that there will be an opportunity for additional relief at the present time, beyond the \$50,000 a month now being expended, on account of the concentration of work in Trans-Caucasia and Anatolia, until the organization's campaign among American farmers for 5,000,000 bushels of grain during the coming harvest begins.

THEATRICAL MEN START CONVENTION

Managers From All Parts of the Country Begin Preliminary Organization of Meeting in First Congress Ever Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The first annual convention of theatrical managers of America was called to order by Joseph P. Bickerton at 2:45 p. m. yesterday afternoon in the Pennsylvania Hotel. More than 300 men were present, representing concert and grand opera managers, motion picture producers and theater managers, burlesque and vaudeville producers and managers, the dramatic stock companies, every play-producing association and even the dramatists.

The motto decorating the ballroom where the convention is being held is "One For All and All For One, Now and Forever," but that is all that could be gathered from the hall itself, as the committee having the preliminary arrangements in charge decided to exclude the press.

"This is our first time," said one of the committee, "and we don't know just where we're going."

Short interviews with prominent men of the business, as they passed in and out of the hall, were the only means left of getting information. "The men in here represent over 1000 theaters," said Mr. Davis, manager of the George M. Cohan theater. "We have them from Oregon, from Louisiana, from Canada and everywhere."

Joseph P. Bickerton called the meeting to order and the temporary chairman was chosen in the person of George Broadhurst, the temporary secretary, Nathan Appel, of the Combination Managers Association. Welcoming and get-together speeches were made by John H. Love, the treasurer of the Merchants Association, by A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, E. F. Albee, Sam Scribner and Henry W. Savage. There was little else accomplished yesterday but to get going. Today they will get down to business.

Mr. Sam H. Harris, who remained but a short time in the hall, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Your paper may quote me as being most heartily in accord with the spirit of this convention. It is the biggest thing that has happened in the theatrical business, and I look for great results from it."

Mr. Lee Shubert left the hall almost immediately after his speech. "I am ready to do anything I can to help this thing along. All that is being done today is speech-making, getting acquainted, getting a preliminary organization. I don't believe anything can be done toward choosing a permanent chairman. That will come Tuesday afternoon at the second session," he said.

Colonel William Brady expressed himself as ready to tell all he knew and all that had happened. "Only nothing has happened yet," he said.

MILK PRICE REDUCED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Savings in costs already effected and others in contemplation are given as the reason for the announcement by H. P. Hood & Son, large milk distributors, of a reduction in the retail price of milk of a half a cent a quart, which makes the prevailing price 15½ cents instead of 16. The firm says that this is the eighth reduction it has made since the first of the year.

HIGH FISHING RECEIPTS
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California—Fish receipts during the month of July aggregated 2,192,350 pounds, of which 1,424,000 pounds were albacore, according to the report of the state fish commissioner. Albacore were delivered to the various local canneries last month 250,000 pounds in excess of the same period in 1920.

HARLINGTON

Where Bunyan Was Arrested
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Soon after Bunyan's selection by the brethren at Bedford to be, in effect, the head of their community, by virtue of his burning eloquence, that "gift of utterance" which drew all hearts, he published the first of those sixty works that stand to his name. It is the little book issued in 1656 entitled "Some Gospel Truths Opened, by that unworthy servant of Christ, John Bunyan, of Bedford, by the Grace of God, preacher of the Gospel of His dear Son."

Other works rapidly followed. But himself, "we did intend to do some fearful business to the destruction of the country." He could readily have escaped, had he so wished; and there were those who advised it, especially the owner of the farmhouse who himself would be in peril as the "harbinger of a convulsion." But, says Bunyan, "he was, I think, more afraid for me; and Bunyan therefore decided to remain."

He had selected his text, and had just begun to preach, when the emissaries of the law came. They were to have him at Harlington Manor House, in a village not quite two miles away, the residence of Francis Wingate, a justice of the peace; but as he was not at home that day, a friendly



Wingate questioned Bunyan in the "Great Parlour"

the Commonwealth and the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell were drawing to a close. In 1660 came the restoration of Charles II, followed by the revival of the Church of England and the public order for the reading of the Liturgy. This edict for the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and the compulsion to attend the church services, boded ill for Bunyan and his sturdy fellows; but there was more than those things for preachers such as he. Church and state, indissolubly united, regarded preachers outside the establishment as dangers, not only to spiritual domination, but to the body politic as well. Thus the Act of Uniformity in Public Worship created non-conformists at one stroke; persons disaffected to the state itself. Men who had hitherto preached the gospel without let or hindrance now found themselves liable to fine or imprisonment; with the prospect of worse. A peculiarly hard feature of this act was that, while it made preaching a penal offense, and included even the hearers, in the woods and open places and in private houses, it also provided for rewarding informers, who were to receive a portion of the fines inflicted. This cut at the very root of neighborly good feeling, and rendered people suspicious of one another. Spies were suspected everywhere, and the tipsters and other petty officers of the law, who often had no other conscience than that which resides within the pocket, were earnest in hunting those that resisted; not from any zeal on behalf of the new law, but in order to gain a better livelihood.

Bunyan, however, was not personally a very promising quarry for such. He would not have paid for the energies expended in hunting him, for he was a poor man from whom fines could not be extracted. But as the most prominent man of the sort in Bedfordshire, it was desirable to lay him by the heels, and cast him in prison, if so he could not be persuaded to desist.

The opportunity soon came. There farmer housed Bunyan for that night. The next afternoon the party appeared at Harlington. It was already dark on that November day when they came into the "Great Parlour." We cannot accuse Wingate of being a persecutor, even though he was not a sympathizer; it was his duty to act on information laid, and to examine the prisoner, before making out the mittimus, should need be, that would commit him to gaol, there to await trial. But he seems to have been a short-tempered man, and we must always recollect that he had the aristocratic prejudice against what he would think the "presumption" of one of Bunyan's class in arguing with him. He declared he would "break the neck of these unlawful meetings."

But had Bunyan given an assurance he would refrain from preaching, he might have departed free. He "would not leave speaking the word of God." Then there came into the room Dr. Lindall, Wingate's father-in-law and vicar of Harlington, "an old enemy of the truth, taunting me with many reviling terms," and comparing him with "one Alexander the Coppersmith" who had read of, aiming, "his like, at me because I was a tinker." And William Foster, a lawyer of Bedford, came in and begged him to yield. But he refused, and the commitment was duly made. So next day he was taken to Bedford Gaol, 13 miles distant. Tradition points to an attic in Harlington Manor House where he was kept for the night.

This most dramatic scene of Bunyan's career may still be found, for the old Manor House still stands in the midst of Harlington village. It is not a secluded house. The life of that agricultural community passes around it, at the four cross roads, and the privacy of its owners might very well be scarcely existent did it remain in every circumstance what it was. In the times of which we have been speaking a wide and somewhat imposing gateway opened northward directly to the village street, looking towards the church; but that garden entrance has long since been bricked up and the gatepiers removed; while the enclosing brick wall has been raised so high that only the upper part of the house can be seen from without. The building is flanked by shallow wings and is faced with old plaster, ruled into courses to resemble stone. In the high-pitched roof there were formerly, according to an old illustration, five dormer windows, but these have been removed. But in most other respects the house remains structurally much the same. It is an interesting mansion, and almost a stately one, much older than those times and chiefly of the Tudor period, but greatly remodeled within and without, about the reign of James the First.

The "Great Parlour" may readily be identified with the present drawing-room, for it is the most important room in the house, and a beautiful one, paneled throughout in oak now dark with age, and furnished with an elaborately designed overmantel. Two handsomely molded beams cross the ceiling, provided at their intersection with a great boss, carved with the Tudor rose, of an earlier period than the paneling.

Harlington is a typical old Bedfordshire village, with quaint thatched cottages. Beyond the church, and at the foot of the steep meadows, toward Samell, is an aged and immense oak, well known in all these parts as "Bunyan's Oak." It is flourishing yet, though hollow. By climbing a rustic way, it will be found that the hollow trunk is filled with earth, forming a kind of platform, or pulpit, from which Bunyan is said to have preached.

The Wingate family did not retain Harlington Manor very long after Bunyan's arrest. Francis Wingate was succeeded in turn by his three sons, who squandered most of the estate of which the remaining portion came to their nephew, Arthur Jennings. It is curious that all the Wingate descendants became ardent adherents of that nonconformist cause for which Bunyan stood.

We have seen in what manner of

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country Bunyan was reared, and of what stock he came. He had no distinguished forebears. At best the most accomplished among them could probably do no more than write his name. Yet from this lowly stratum of an agricultural region, from this lineage rude and unsettled, sprang that man of the wonderful imagination. And, as he had no distinguished ancestor, so also his greatest works, "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Holy War" and the story of Mr. Badman, themselves have no ancestry. They spring, fresh and pure, abounding in simple humor and pathos, and clothed in a lovely imagery which continues to delight millions of readers, as it did thousands in his own time. Such supple and graceful English, where did this crudely-educated, tinker-man learn it? And why do we not find the like of it common among the highly educated men of his period?

SALE OF JAMAICA GINGER IS ATTACKED

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Points Out to Police Officials a Recent Decision of the Supreme Court of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Instituting a campaign against the sale of Jamaica ginger for beverage purposes, Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, says that a decision recently handed down by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court gives police officials of the State ample precedent for proceeding against those who are disposing of this preparation for beverage uses.

A prominent police official recently stated that 35 per cent of the cases of drunkenness observed by him during the last 18 months resulted from drinking Jamaica ginger," said Superintendent Davis. "The Massachusetts Supreme Court on May 31, 1921, handed down a decision in the case of the Commonwealth versus Charles Landis which will be of great value in dealing with the Jamaica ginger problem. In reading the following excerpt from this decision it should be borne in mind that the case involved was brought under the Revised Laws, Chapter 100, which has been superseded by Chapter 133 of the newly codified General Laws.

"In paragraph two it is stated that 'a beverage containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating liquor.' The new law (Chapter 133, Section 3) provides that 'any beverage containing more than 2½ per cent of alcohol and distilled spirits, shall be deemed to be intoxicating liquor.' However, this change in definition has no bearing on the Jamaica ginger proposition since this preparation contains from 87 to 91 per cent alcohol.

"The part of the decision in question which is going to be especially helpful in dealing with the Jamaica ginger problem and in fact the sale of any alcoholic medical preparations for beverage purposes, is contained in the following excerpt:

"If the defendants kept for sale intoxicating beverages or any preparation which, although commonly used as a household remedy, was intoxicating and was used to such an extent for drinking that a jury could say it was a beverage, the defendants' intent in making the sale was entirely immaterial. If they kept it for sale and supposed it was to be used medicinally, this was no defense.

"A beverage containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating liquor, just as ale and beer, or brandy and whiskey, or distilled spirits are intoxicating liquor under the statute. It is prohibited and it is no excuse in law that the seller believed it was not a beverage or an intoxicating liquor and did not intend to sell it for any purpose except to be used as a medicine. In order to determine whether the statute applies to a sale, the true test is to inquire whether the article sold is in reality an intoxicating liquor. If it is, the sale is illegal, although it is sold to be used as a medicine, or it is attempted to disguise it under the name of a medicine, or it is a mixture of liquor and other ingredients.

"The Legislature did not intend to stop the sale of articles which are not intoxicating beverages, but it did intend to stop the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor, and the fact that the preparation may be used as a medicine is no excuse for its sale if it is in reality an intoxicating beverage prohibited by law."

CLAIMS COURTS ESTABLISHED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—Two small claims courts have been established here; institutions created during the recent session of the Legislature, in which claims under \$50 in amount are settled without court costs and without a lawyer. A creditor must appear before the court and make affidavit to the debt. A date for the appearance of the creditor and debtor will then be set by the court. They will then appear before the court and straighten out their difficulty without the assistance of attorneys.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MIMI AGUGLIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The coming theatrical season will be distinguished by the appearance of Mme. Mimi Aguglia, following her debut in London in an English translation of "La Figlia di Jorio," by Gabrielle d'Annunzio. For the first time American audiences will have opportunity to see this famous Sicilian actress using English in a play worthy of her talents. The piece called "The Whirlwind," in which John Cort presented her, in English, a few years ago, was not in any way fitted to her requirements, and the production itself did not approach first class. It is fair to say, then, that Mme. Aguglia's work in the d'Annunzio play should be judged without reference to her former appearance in English. The mistake in "The Whirlwind" was the American producer's unwarranted assumption that a Sicilian actress could appear at home in an American play. In the Italian poet's verse Mme. Aguglia will not be asked to do the impossible. Her part will be the daughter of an Italian, and Mme. Aguglia's style of acting will be exactly fitted to such a character.

But it is not correct to refer to her style. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she made it clear that what Americans consider her style is really the expression of her racial heritage as a Latin. She illustrated her point by reciting "La Malquerida," in which Nance O'Neill appeared here last season. Mme. Aguglia requested and received permission to play it once in Italian. Making her own translation, she played the Nance O'Neill part in such a manner as to induce the producers to ask for her book. What gave them the impression that her book was more vividly beautiful than the English version, Mme. Aguglia explained, was not any quality in the book itself, nor was it any superiority of her acting over Miss O'Neill's.

"I think she did the part wonderfully well," said Mme. Aguglia. "But I like to do new things. I like to study something all the time. Every day there is something new for me to learn. Just now I am studying for opera. I was delayed seriously in my opera study by 'The Whirlwind' experience. Now I am going forward with it, and I love it."

Indeed, no one can talk an hour with Mme. Aguglia without feeling the enthusiasm which imbues her every word and gesture. One can appreciate the reasons for the unreserved welcome she received when she played in Italian season at a Fourteenth Street theater recently. And those audiences included a numerous sprinkling of Americans as well as her own people. For American playgoers can appreciate sincere work, and Mme. Aguglia's work is shot through and through with sincerity.

NEW COMEDY BY WALTER HACKETT

By The Christian Science Monitor special from its Eastern News Office

"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," a play in three acts by Walter Hackett, presented at the Criterion Theater, London. The cast:

Lush.....Arthur Payne
Poppy.....Marian Loefer
Agatha Whitcombe.....Mona Harrison
Ambrose Applejohn.....Charles Hawtree
Anna Valenska.....Hilda Moore
John Fenagard.....Edward Rigby
Mrs. Fenagard.....Annie Edmund
Ivan Borolsky.....Leslie Faber
Marie.....Winifred McCarthy
Dennett.....Wilson Blake
Johnston.....H. V. Surrey

LONDON, England.—A question which has much exercised critics of the drama is whether the playwright should, or should not, compose his plays with a view to the personalities and talents of particular actors and actresses. It is a question to which a final answer will perhaps never be given; for much, as Sir Roger observed in another connection, might be said on both sides. On the one hand it may be argued that every work of art should at any rate aim at being "not for an age, but for all time," and that a play which depends on the availability of some particular player is severely handicapped in its chance of achieving that aim. It is, it is not necessarily condemned, an ephemeral existence. On the other hand, it may not only be urged, pragmatically, that masterpieces destined to rank as classics are rarely achieved and that meanwhile theaters are waiting to be filled and audiences to be entertained, but also, on more purely aesthetic grounds, that the players are part of the dramatist's material and that he is therefore quite right to take their capacities into account.

That Walter Hackett took Charles Hawtree into account when he wrote "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" is obvious. It is prominently what has come to be termed a Hawtree play. One cannot imagine another actor in the title rôle. One feels that the play could no more exist without Mr. Hawtree than without Mr. Hackett. It is, in effect, a collaboration. Yet why should this be made a reason for adverse criticism of Mr. Hackett? One should surely rather commend him still in gauging and catering for the powers of a remarkably clever actor.

And conversely one's praise is due to the skill with which that actor has made the most of Mr. Hackett's intention and extracted from it so much laughter. The play is a tissue of absurdities and in Mr. Hawtree's hands it is delightfully absurd. It was a happy thought to cast Mr. Hawtree for the rôle of a pirate, and Mr. Hawtree's rendering of the rôle is perfect

—splendidly ferocious and awesoming, with little touches of the normal Hawtree bland faculty constantly breaking through.

Bland faculty, with dashes of fidgeting excitement by way of relief, is perhaps a fairly adequate description of the manner which Mr. Hawtree has brought to so beautiful a finish. It is seen at its best in the modern parts of the play—the pirate scene being a dramatic interlude—especially in Ambrose Applejohn's encounter with the succession of burglars who, under their various fantastic disguises, come

terms of action—the simplest ones being marching rhythm, waiting rhythm, syncope time, and so forth. Well, I've arranged my numbers in sequence according to rhythm, building my climaxes in rhythm to match the dramatic structure of my play. I think it will heighten the effect wonderfully.

"One result of my observations will be that every number, no matter how spectacular, will be limited to three minutes' playing time. I want to whisk everything away while the audience still wants more of it. That's the secret of success for musical comedy



Charles Hawtree as Ambrose Applejohn

to trouble his comfortable existence. The scenes between Mr. Hawtree and Miss Hilda Moore, masquerading as a Russian dancer in flight from a Bolshevik spy, are admirable studies in contrast. For Miss Moore's intensity of manner and appearance, which, very effective for tragedy, she knows admirably how to school to purposes of comedy, throws the bland faculty aforesaid into high relief. Another excellent piece of acting is that of Leslie Faber as the solid-distant Bolshevik. Mr. Faber is one of the too few actors who cease to be themselves and become a character they are playing, and this talent is helped by a genius for make-up.

"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" is frankly an absurdity and frankly written for Mr. Hawtree. Accepted on those terms, it affords an unusually amusing evening's entertainment.

NED WAYBURN ON PRODUCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—During the 24 years that he has been producing musical comedies and revues, Ned Wayburn has been studying his direction thoroughly in an effort to reduce the making of successes to a formula. He feels he is just beginning to realize what the essentials of musical comedy entertainment are.

"A well-rounded performance is the hardest effect to get in a musical comedy," Mr. Wayburn explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor one afternoon after one of the first rehearsals of "Town Gas." "When you have talented performers, you are apt to consider their individual performances rather than your offering as a whole. You are apt to forget that your own aim is to entertain the audience, and think that your chief purpose is to exploit your performers' talents. To entertain your audience most heartily you must have unity of effect, and you can't get that unless your climaxes build naturally on one another."

I decided that the biggest problem of production would be solved if I could get the company to see the offering as a whole instead of seeing just their own parts. So I'm trying something new in rehearsals. Today I assembled the orchestra and the company and played the score through for them. No one but a musical comedy veteran can understand what that means. It's rare indeed to have the musical numbers all written at the time the piece goes into rehearsal, and it's a rare experience for most of them to know just where the numbers are to fit in the show. But I've worked out a musical scheme for this piece that I think will heighten the dramatic effect. As you know, there are certain meters, certain rhythms, that speak in

numbers. I am going to go even farther than that though—I am going to cut comedy scenes that would ordinarily run for 15 minutes down to four. This may sound technical and dry to the man out in front; he may even resent having anything so airy and spontaneous as a musical comedy reduced to a formula, but I've found it the effective way to present entertainment.

"There is no other form in the theater so plastic as musical comedy, no other form so adaptive to artistic innovations in the means of presentation, but audiences demand more than a beautiful picture, more than pleasing music. They want surprises, trick finales. You can't give them pictorial values alone—you must give them entertainment values. Without the ability to devise constant surprises the stage director can't succeed to any great extent."

"Now for a long time, stage directors have developed those effects during rehearsal. They were not an integral part of the play—they were a last-minute inspiration. I've decided that the best results aren't gained that way, so I'm planning my productions to every last detail now before putting them into rehearsal. I am making every member of my company familiar with every angle of the production, so that they can get some perspective on the part they play."

"I want to specialize on wholesome stories and the first requisite of my actors is that they have freshness, spontaneity. That seems to me the real field of musical comedy—the providing of very light entertainment, but tasteful and as highly specialized as high comedy in the dramatic theater."

One of the offerings that Mr. Wayburn plans for the coming season is the production of a fanciful play in December. It is called "Flying Island" and was written by Fred Jackson. The music for this play was composed by George Gershwin, and is of an almost light operatic quality.

The introduction of Mr. Wayburn as a producer in his own right gives promise of the founding of a theater where light entertainment of a recognized quality will prevail. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago he built up at the La Salle Theater in Chicago such an institutional playhouse, and it has been his ambition ever since to develop the idea on a larger scale.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A factor in convincing the Australian House of Representatives that the duty on cinematograph films should be doubled on all films except those of British origin, the tax rising from 14d. to 3d. a foot, was the speech of Mr. Mahony of New South Wales. He pointed out that men like Charlie Chaplin were draw-

ing large revenues from the Australian public, yet had not to bear a penny of Australian taxation, while great artists who came to Australia to give the Commonwealth the benefit of their talents were called on to pay income tax. The rise in the price of motion picture shows, as the result of this 100 per cent increase in duty, may have a beneficial effect on the ordinary theater.

EVERYMAN SEASON AT THE QUEEN'S, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—To Londoners who have not found opportunity to see the Everyman Company in their home at Hampstead, this season at Queen's is welcome; for ever since the inception of the permanent all-which are interested in the decentralization of the theater have followed the fortunes of the transformed little drill hall in North London. It is satisfactory to know that the promoter, having overcome the initial difficulties and having weathered the most trying months, probably, that the English theater has known for a long time, has now definitely launched his undertaking upon what should prove a long and useful career. Mr. Macdermott has shown London that a large and ever-growing public exists in outer London—and if in Hampstead, why not elsewhere—for sound plays intelligently presented.

How very intelligently presented, those who do not yet know the capabilities of the Everyman Company, must go and see for themselves. They will find at work young and enthusiastic players, devoted to their art, and technically the equals, at least, of many casts with much bigger names now to be seen in the London West End theaters. The company without stars, playing well together—actors who have necessarily learned to act, because the avoidance of long runs, and the frequent and complete changes, that are part of Mr. Macdermott's policy, have compelled them to acquire such qualities as adaptability, readiness and resource.

With the individual work of many members of the company, before they migrated to Hampstead, playgoers were already familiar; but all technical improvement shown by some of them, on their return to the West End, was quite remarkable. Mr. Nicholas Hadden, for example, had long been known as a most conscientious and painstaking young actor—an indefatigable worker always—but still in the tentative stage. With further experience, however, he has developed, and is now fuller in voice and more easy and certain in making his points. When playing straight parts he still indulges occasionally in small extraneous gestures of gesture and intonation that are a survival from lighter work; but as William Shakespeare, in "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," he gave the best performance that has yet been seen from him. The touch of the fantastic and the exuberant in the man of Stratford, as pictured by Shaw, suits Mr. Hadden's style.

What a clever piece of serious fooling this tribute of Shaw's is. Such a sketch, to be successful, needs Shakespearean qualities—humor, wit and beauty. The first two Shaw himself could easily provide; but beauty not being exactly his strong point, where was he to get it? With typical audacity he goes straight to Shakespeare himself, borrows a dozen or two of his most striking lines, and puts them into the mouths of every character in the sketch, excepting only that of their author. Admirably effective is the result.

The audience at the Queen's welcomed it all—the wit, the poetry, the satire, and, not least, William's eloquent plea to Elizabeth—Shaw can be inspired, occasionally, to eloquence—for the endowment of a national theater. Done with verve and spirit, as it was by these players, this sketch alone almost assured the success of the evening, and was a fine example of the value of a few good short plays in the repertory of such a theater as the Everyman.

"The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet," which followed, interested rather than delighted the audience. Full of movement, color, pathos and feeling, as it is—cramped throughout with the intellectual vigor that raises Shaw to a place alone among English dramatists—it is almost too coarse and crude a melodrama to appeal much to a gathering that was, one thought, exceptionally young, and therefore, perhaps, the more eager to welcome never rather than older, forms of dramatic art. But the play gave the company—especially Mr. Brember Willis and Miss Muriel Pratt—another opportunity to show what progress they have made, and that they are no less capable of getting the broad effects of work so vigorous as this, than they are of portraying the minutiae of subtler comedy.

The visit of the Everyman Company to the Queen's will stimulate public interest in, and assure wider sympathy with, Mr. Macdermott's venture; and it is to be hoped that it may encourage other enthusiasts, who believe in the quickening influence of sound drama upon civic life, to remember that Hampstead is surely not the only London suburb in which such institutions have an ever-increasing chance of success.

THEATRICAL

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

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ON NAMING PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is a saying, not wholly devoid of truth, that "Genius knows no law." This does not mean that certain unusually gifted individuals have been, and are, above the law—nobody is above the law, nor below it. The proverb means, rather, that one who has come, at last, to be master of his craft, and stands upon a pinnacle of achievement, can afford to scorn some of the means by which he made his first humble ascent. The young cricket batsman, for example, having been taught by his coach to keep the right foot still, when playing the ball, is surprised, on a visit to a British field, to see Hobbs move that foot across the wicket and send thereby four, from balls that less talented cricketers would be well content to stop.

So it is with other vocations, including that of writing plays, and of naming them when written. The great man may do with impunity what the lesser does only at his peril. Shakespeare, being big enough, and consciously so, gave but little heed to the titles of his works. Upon his histories he usually bestowed the name of the king reigning at the period of which he wrote; whether or no the monarch dominated the interest of the drama. For the tragedies also he generally looked no farther than the name of his principal character; while to the naming of his comedies he was superbly indifferent, his mental attitude toward them being best expressed by the titles themselves, such as "As You Like It," and "A Winter's Tale." For him, obviously, the play, and not its label, was the thing that mattered.

To the average playwright, however—since he can afford to give nothing away—the title above his work becomes important, and deserves careful consideration. Tragedy, whoever attempts it, is easiest to name, because the theme is commonly too big to be hinted at in five words, without derogating its grandeur or dignity. There is little scope here for invention and for that reason most dramatists, following Shakespeare's example, have attempted no more than the name of the protagonist or heroine, though stage history shows several notable exceptions, among them Congreve's "The Mourning Bride," a happily chosen title, at once dignified, lyrical and pathetic.

But when we come to comedy, the case is altered, indeed; for the writer with wit ready enough to hit upon words that will awaken curiosity, or kindle a spark in the reader's imagination will assuredly reap corresponding reward. Did you never wish to discover "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and did not every woman in the land—not to mention the Congress—desire eagerly to find out what might be the alluring secret of Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows?"

Indeed, happy as Shaw generally is with his titles, Barrie's lighter fancy is the more tantalizing of the two. "Dear Brutus" tickled cunningly the Shakespearean ear; "The Twelve Pound Look" set us all wondering what sort of a look it was; and even "Mary Rose," though no more than a name, had in it a subtle appeal, a vaguely lyrical sweetness, that the play itself by no means belied.

Of the others, Mr. Galsworthy is only moderately good at selecting titles. One of his last, "The Skin Game," was a poor choice, because the phrase is incomprehensible to most, at first reading, though expressive enough when its import is understood. Contrast is always valuable in a title, as in a play. The stronger the antithesis and the wider the range of vision suggested by its name, the better become the drama's prospects. A fine example of a satisfying title is Tom Taylor's famous comedy, "New Men and Old Acres," which, in five words, pictures not merely the subject of the play, but also the clash of two warring social classes and the passing of the feudal idea. Almost equally clever, after his kind, is Sir Arthur Pinero, when with "His House in Order" he awakens our curiosity concerning a disordered home and the means by which the pleasant transition from chaos to harmony is to be effected. Many of us are householders; there is appeal in any title that sooner or later may touch the hearer's personal experience.

With the passage of every year, unfortunately, the dramatist's choice narrows, as more and more of the "best possibles" are appropriated. Quite recently two excellent titles have gone: Miss Cicely Hamilton's "The Brave and the Fair" and Mr. Harold Terry's "The Fulfilling of the

Law," though in neither case, unhappily, did the quality of the pages accord with the beauty of the words above them.

In view of the fact that demands for new names may soon be exceeding the supply—we think that dramatic authors should resign their claims upon good titles ill-used, and return them again to the national pool. Lovely head-lines, surely, should be justified of their text, as they were by those dramatists of the Irish Abbey Theater, when they chose "The Shadow of the Glen," and "The Rising of the Moon," for the titles of two wistfully poetic comedies.

Nor ought an audience often to be set hunting for the genesis of the name, as Mr. H. M. Harwood caused many to do, when he hid "A Grain of Mustard Seed" so cunningly within his play that few of the first nighters ever found it.

The easiest plays of all to name suitably, we suppose, are popular melodramas of the G. R. Sims and Melville type. Almost any picturesque phrase can be matched to them; and who does not feel drawn toward "The Lights of London" and "The Colleen Bawn." Yes, there is something in a play's name; yet still a poor name not damage a good play, or "The Skin Game" and "A Bill of Divorcement" would not have filled St. Martin's Theater for so many months.

"SOME DETECTIVE" AT THE EMPIRE, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Some Detective," a comedy in two acts, by Harvey J. O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, presented at the Empire Theater, London. The cast:

Barney Cooke.....George Wood
Trumbell Meredith.....Steven T. Ewart
Mary Meredith.....Jessie Winter
Beryl Meredith.....Gabrielle Casartelli
Babbling.....David Miller
Corcoran.....George Hester
Fisher.....Clifford Spurr
Spider Hart.....Marilyn Roland
Rose Hart.....Ethel Irving
Sinker.....Oswald Marshall
Pat George.....Forrester Harvey
Walter.....Leonard Barry
Officer.....Tom Blacklock

LONDON, England.—In a play not otherwise remarkable—"Some Detective," which constitutes the summer program at the Empire—there are two things worthy of remark. One is the use of the cinema to aid in the unfolding of the plot, the others the acting of George Wood. The play itself is "crock" drama in its crudest form, with hardly an attempt at a mystery and none whatever at character analysis. There is not really even very much excitement in it, and only the most elementary sort of humor. Its claim to originality, apart from the cinematographic interludes, consists in its dealing with the kidnapping of a little girl and of her rescue by a little boy. As the little girl Gabrielle Casartelli is charming, but no very great demands are made on her histrionic powers.

It is George Wood, as the little boy detective, who makes the play. It is several years since he began his dramatic career and one notices that he is no longer billed as "Wee" George Wood; but he is still a very small boy in a manner which gives more than an illusion of nature. It is, indeed, his combination of naturalness with finished art, which is remarkable. He strolls on to the stage, roush-cheeked and impertinent, as though he were coming into his own playground, yet he makes all the points of what is really a sophisticated conception with keen intelligence. George Wood's drollery makes "Some Detective" well worth seeing. The rest of the acting is no more than adequate. The most distinguished member of the cast is Miss Ethel Irving, but the powers which amused us in "Lady Frederick," thrilled us in "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont" or moved us in "The Cherry Orchard" have little scope in the machine-made part here allotted to her.

The conjunction of the cinema with the legitimate drama is interesting, and clearly has possibilities. A play with a complicated plot has either to be broken up into many scenes, after the manner of old-fashioned melodrama, or, if the modern convention of three, or at most four, scenes is accepted, a good deal of rather unnatural explanatory talk has to be introduced. By filling the intervals with a filmed representation of what is supposed to have happened between the acts this is avoided. The plot of "Some Detective," though superficially complicated, is too obvious to be a fair test of the method.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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THE HOME FORUM

The Green Edge of the Copse

I wandered between woods
On a grassy down, when still
Clouds hung after rain
Over hollow and hill:
The blossom-time was over,
The singing-throats dumb,
And the year's colored ripeness
Not yet come.

And all at unawares,
Surprising the stray sight,
Ran straight into my heart
Like a beam, delight.

Negligent weeds ravelled
The green edge of the copse,
Whitely, dimly, sparkling
With a million drops.
—Laurence Binyon.

Aldrich and the Critics

[T. B. Aldrich to Bayard Taylor]
Ponkapog, Mass., Dec. 30, 1876.
Dear Bayard,—... your notice of "Flower and Thorn" in the "Tribune" was a great mental help to me. I stood sorely in need of such honest and judicious encouragement. I wonder why a critic is not expected to write correct English. I have before me thirty notices of my book. Twenty-five of them are simply illiterate. They make me laugh, but they make me sad, too. If the average culture of the men who sit in judgment on American literature is so low, what must be the intellectual state of the masses who are engaged in pursuits which afford them few chances for mental improvement? I am not making a personal complaint, I am complaining for all of us. I am treated quite as well by the press as any writer. I have been looking over the newspaper notices invoked by the five most notable books of the past six years, and it was a sickening task. I think it remarkable that American authors have turned out such fine works as they have since 1860 in such a paralyzing atmosphere. Think of what has been done in my branch of letters within the last sixteen years. Excepting Bryant and Longfellow, who reached their high-water mark before, there is scarcely an American author who has not done his best work—this, too, in the teeth of constantly decreasing appreciation. This hints at the glorious existence of men who had rather do an unnoticed good thing than be praised for a poor one. What was it that Gautier said about the second-rate man in France? "Sous Delacroix, vous avez Delacroix; sous Rossini, Donizetti; sous Victor Hugo, M. Casimir Delavigne." Dr. Holland has twenty readers to Lowell's one, for instance. But there is the "Commemoration Ode." Though politics have lost what little morality they



"New Hampshire Village," from the painting by Aldro Hibbard

The Joy of Winter

The joy of winter: the downright joy of winter! I tramped to-day through miles of open, snow-clad country. I slipped in the ruts of the roads or ploughed through the drifts in the fields with such a sense of adventure as I cannot describe. Day before yesterday we had a heavy north wind with stinging gusts of snow. Yesterday fell bright and cold with snow lying fine and crumbly like sugar. To the east of the house where I shoveled a path the heaps are nearly as high as my shoulder. I tramped to-day through miles of it: and whether in broken roads or spotless fields, had great joy of it. It was good to stride through opposing drifts and to catch the tingling air upon one's face. The spring is beautiful indeed, and one is happy at autumn, but of all the year no other mornings—like these! Give me winter: give me the winter! Not all winter, but just winter enough, just what nature sends.—David Grayson in "Great Possessions."

Through the Fog to Constantinople

"It was the captain of the ship, who with his seaman's eyes discovered the first glimpse of Stamboul," relates Edmondo de Amicis in "Constantinople." "The two Athenian sisters, the Russian family, the English clergyman, Yank and I, and others who were all going to Constantinople for the first time, stood about him in a compact group, silent and straining our eyes in vain to pierce the fog, when he, pointing to the left towards the European shore, called out, 'Signori, behold the first gleam.' "It was a white point, the summit of a very high minaret whose lower portion was still concealed. Every glass was at once levelled at it, and every eye stared at that small aperture in the fog as if they hoped to make it larger. The ship advanced swiftly. In a few minutes a dim outline appeared beside the minaret, then two, then three, then many, which little by little took the form of houses, and stretched out in lengthening file. In front and to the right of us every thing was still veiled in fog. What we saw gradually appearing was that part of Stamboul which stretched out, forming a curve of about four Italian miles, upon the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora, between Seraglio Point and the castle of the Seven Towers. But the hill of the Seraglio was still covered. "Behind the houses shone forth one after another the minarets, tall and white, with their summits bathed in rosy light from the ascending sun. Under the houses began to appear the old battlemented walls—strengthened at equal distances by towers, that encircled the city in unbroken line, the sea breaking upon them. In a short time a tract of about two miles in length of the city was visible; and, to tell the truth, the spectacle did not answer my expectation. We were off the point where Lamartine had asked himself, 'Is this Constantinople?' and exclaimed, 'What a delusion!' 'Captain,' I called out, 'Is this Constantinople?' The captain, pointing forward with his hand, 'Oh, man of little faith!' he cried—'Look there!' 'I looked and uttered an exclamation

of amazement. An enormous shade, a mass of building of great height and lightness, still covered by a vaporous veil, rose to the skies from the summit of a hill, and rounded gloriously into the air, in the midst of four slender and lofty minarets, whose silvery points glittered in the first rays of the sun. 'Santa Sophia!' shouted a sailor; and one of the two Athenian girls murmured to herself, 'Hagia Sophia!' (The Holy Wisdom.) The Turks at the prow rose to their feet. But already before and around the great basilica, other enormous domes and minarets, crowded and mingled like a grove of gigantic palm trees without branches, shone dimly through the mist. 'The mosque of Sultan Ahmed,' called out the captain, pointing; 'the mosque of Bajazet, the mosque of Osman, the mosque of Latil, the mosque of Soliman.' But no one gave heed to him any more, the fog parted on every side, and through the rents shone mosques, towers, masses of verdure, houses upon houses; and as we advanced, higher rose the city, and more and more distinctly were displayed her grand, broken and capricious outlines, white, green, rosy and glittering in the light. Four miles of city, all that part of Stamboul that looks upon the Sea of Marmora, lay spread out before us, and her dark walls and many-colored houses were reflected in the clear sparkling water as in a mirror.

"Suddenly the ship stopped to await the dissipation of the fog before advancing further, which still lay like a thick curtain across the mouth of the Bosphorus. After a few moments we cautiously proceeded. We drew near to the height of the old Seraglio. Then my curiosity became uncontrollable. 'Turn your face that way,' said the Captain, 'and wait for the moment when the whole hill becomes visible.' After a moment, 'Now!' exclaimed the Captain. I turned; the ship was motionless. We were close in front of the hill. It is a great hill, all covered with cypresses, pines, firs, and gigantic plane trees, which project their branches far beyond the walls, and throw their shadows upon the water, and from the midst of this mass of verdure arise in disorder, separate and in groups, as if thrown about by chance, roofs of kiosks, little pavilions crowned with galleries, silver cupolas, small edifices of strange and graceful forms, with grated windows and arabesque portals, half hidden, and leaving to the fancy to create a labyrinth of gardens, corridors, courts; a whole city shut up in a grove; separated from the world, and full of mystery and sadness. "Suddenly the mate called out: 'Signori, Scutari!' All eyes were turned to the Asiatic shore. There lay Scutari, the golden city, stretching out of sight over the tops and sides of her hills, veiled in the luminous morning mists, smiling and fresh as if created by the touch of a magic wand. Who can express that spectacle? The language that serves to describe our cities would give no idea of that immense variety of color and of prospect, of that wondrous confusion of city and of country, of gay, austere, European, Oriental, fanciful, charming and grand! Imagine a city composed of ten thousand little purple and yellow gardens of luxurious green, of a hundred mosques as white as snow. "While I stood looking at Scutari, my friend touched me with his elbow to announce the discovery of another city, and there it was indeed, looking toward the Sea of Marmora, beyond

The Bellman as Captain

The Bellman himself they all praised to the skies—
Such a carriage, such ease and such grace!
Such solemnity, too! One could see he was wise.
The moment one looked in his face!
He had bought a large map representing the sea,
Without the least vestige of land:
And the crew were much pleased when they found it to be
A map they could all understand.
"What's the good of Mercator's North Poles and Equators,
Tropics, Zones and Meridian Lines?"
So the Bellman would cry: and the crew would reply
"They are merely conventional signs!"
"Other maps are such shapes, with their lands and their capes!
But we've got our brave Captain to thank"
(So the crew would protest) "that he's brought us the best—
A perfect and absolute blank!"
This was charming, no doubt; but they shortly found out
That the Captain they trusted so well
Had only one notion for crossing the ocean.
—And that was to tingle his bell.
—"The Hunting of the Snark," by Lewis Carroll.

The Sunshine and the Rain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
TO the Christian Scientist, as to many others, one of the most precious parts of the Bible is found in Matthew's gospel and has been well named the Sermon on the Mount. With regard to this Mrs. Eddy says in her 1901 Message to The Mother Church (p. 11), "To my sense the Sermon on the Mount, read each Sunday without comment and obeyed throughout the week, would be enough for Christian practice." Christendom, however, has seemingly found the Sermon on the Mount incapable of being put into practice and it is just here that the Christian Science point of view is so immensely important and helpful.

The Sermon on the Mount covers practically every phase of human experience and its lessons are innumerable. Probably one of the most important is found in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth verses of the fifth chapter of Matthew where we read, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." These verses although not separated by a period and clearly forming one sentence, have been separated in the minds of the ordinary Bible student to such an extent that the second verse is merely looked on as an amplification of the first. From the Christian Science point of view the second verse directly explains the first and shows how it can be put into practice. The importance of reading whole sentences together is one of the lessons of Christian Science. The result of trying to fulfill the first verse without due consideration of the second has been a futile effort to extend a human sense of love to one's so-called enemies. The utter impossibility of doing such a thing is one of the reasons why the Sermon on the Mount has been pronounced impracticable.

This effort to amplify human love has led to the covering up of evil or the granting of unmerited favors, or, worst of all, criticism based on a personal judgment and discrimination between good and evil. These three evils were exactly what the second verse was intended to guard against. This human interpretation of loving one's enemies says, "This man is quite wrong to persecute me, or this one to be imprudent and require my help, or this one to be so self-important that he neglects me, nevertheless I will forgive, give money, or show respect, as the case seems to indicate, for the Bible tells me that I must love my enemies." Christian Science shows that such an attitude is simply the ventilation of self-praise which confirms the claim of evil and is an entire misconception of the real meaning of the Scriptural passage.

The sun does not shine nor rain fall in any different way on one person than on another; the blessing of infinite good, or Mind, unfolding, is available to all, to the persecutor, the beggar, or the high and mighty one. Mrs. Eddy makes this point clear in "No and Yes," where on page 7 we read, "I recommend that Scientists draw no lines whatever between one person and another, but think, speak, teach, and write the truth of Christian Science without reference to right or wrong personality, in this field of labor. Leave the distinctions of individual character and the discriminations and guidance thereof to the Father, whose wisdom is unerring and whose love is universal." The persecutor, the beggar and the self-important may not consider such behavior love at all, but neither the sunshine nor the rain blesses every one. The human mind loves to have its individual character considered and generally considers the lack of such consideration as equal to the lack of love.

Christian Science makes it perfectly clear that to meet every one without criticism and without discrimination but simply with kindness and friendliness, whatever such a reception may call forth, is the only way to be a worthy student of the divine metaphysics which proves good to be infinite, the reflection of the Father in heaven, who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." The persecutor who finds that his persecution is causing no disturbance, and the beggar and self-important who find they are neither patronized nor venerated, may be angered, but then the student may profit by what Mrs. Eddy says further in "No and Yes": "If one be found who is too blind for instruction, no longer cast your pearls before this state of mortal mind, lest it turn and rend you; but quietly, with benediction and hope, let the unwise pass by, while you walk on in equanimity, and with increased power, patience, and understanding, gained from your forbearance." (P. 8.)

Men turning to divine Love, the infinite Mind, will always express the message of Truth without any need to call into use human intelligence to discriminate between right or wrong personalities. With no human interference plants are found growing all over the world just where the sun-

shine and the rain best suits their growth. The object of the student of Science is not to educate his critical faculty in the perception of good and evil personalities but to overcome the belief of evil in his own consciousness. It is the man who under no circumstances could become a persecutor who is able to meet unmoved the claim to reality of such a belief in the mentality of another. Infinite Love expressed blesses all, but human love interpreted by the human mind produces an effect that is apt to be the opposite of a blessing. And what the persecutor, the beggar, or the self-important one needs to cure him is a fuller understanding of Infinite Love, or Principle. What the student himself needs is also a fuller understanding of Infinite Love, so, by supplying his own need, he helps to meet the need of all.

Canoe Trails

Broad is the track that the steamer takes
Over the open sea.
Wide are the ways of the windy lakes,
Dear are the lakes to me.
And the sparkling sound is good,
Bright is the river, too;
But the stream that winds to the heart
Of the wood
Is the trail of the little canoe.
Up through the fields where cattle browse,
Under the arching hemlock boughs,
Under the laughing sky,
Out through the maze where the muskrats hide,
Drawn like a silver clue,
Clear to the buttressed mountain-side
Goes the trail of the little canoe.
Clean blue flags in stately ranks
Stand where the shallows gleam;
Ferns grow thick on the mossy banks
Edging the deeper stream;
Tanagers flash in the vaulted leaves
Where, faint-shimmering through,
A drowsy pattern the sunlight weaves
On the trail of the little canoe.
Dip of the paddle, gurgle and splash,
Quiet, and bird-note clear,
White of the birch, gray of the ash—
Balm of the heart is here!
Here where the boldest foot-paths cease,
Here where the best is true,
The loveliest road to the shrines of peace
Is the trail of the little canoe.
—Arthur Guitman.

Author and Reader

An author who sets his reader on sounding the depths of his own thoughts serves him best, and at the same time teaches the modesty of authorship.—A. Bronson Alcott.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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A Quiet Tune

A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June,
That to the sleeping woods all night
Sings a quiet tune.—Coleridge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUG. 16, 1921

EDITORIALS

Americanizing a Shipping System

THE intimation coming from Washington that Americanization is to be the policy of the reorganized United States Shipping Board is apparently being subjected to a variety of acceptances. Most commonly it is taken to mean that the personnel of ships and office staffs, everywhere, is to be dominated by citizens of the United States. Aliens are no longer to be made use of in any such positions. And this in itself means a notable change, for as a matter of fact, it has been considerably easier to secure the services of foreigners on American ships and in American offices having to do with shipping than it has been to secure citizens. Whether aliens of the present generation take more naturally to maritime occupations than do the people of the United States, it seems to be true that there are more of them available for such occupations. Not only that but there are more of them who have a knowledge and proficiency as to the work required in such places. So it comes about that a policy of thoroughgoing Americanization will necessarily mean a broad overturn. Whether it can come all at once, or not, is not so easy to say. The very fact that trained employees of this sort are more readily available amongst aliens would indicate that material from the United States would have to undergo some training before being fully competent to supply the places of the aliens who would have to be dismissed.

Whether the Americanization policy means anything more than this, it seems to be taken as indicating a policy to keep the American flag displayed in foreign ports. There seems to be a feeling that the mere display of the flag will do something for American shipping, just as there has been a good deal of talk about restoring the flag upon the seas without any very specific meaning involved. Perhaps it is not strange that popular discussion of the development of the American merchant marine should be restricted to generalities. No very clear statement of the intentions has ever been forthcoming from those who have been actively concerned in the matter. In a general way there is a popular understanding that the Shipping Board is going to operate some 1400 ships in the effort to build up American trade abroad. But there has been no very definite understanding as to why conditions call for a United States establishment of this sort. As time goes on, however, it is to be expected that a statement by the Shipping Board itself will help to educate the public in this phase of the matter. Perhaps the most suggestive statement in this connection has come from President Harding himself, when, some time ago, in one of his speeches, he expressed a hope of seeing the merchant marine developed until lines of ships should connect the port cities of the United States with all the principal centers of trade in foreign countries, and all these lines operated under the American flag.

This must be something more than a mere gesture of patriotism. So far as it has a practical purpose and an anticipated effect, it could, with advantage, be much more fully discussed than it has been, so far. Certain reasons for such a great development are suggested by the experience of those who have traveled, and observed methods of trading, in the countries of South America. In those countries, Europeans have shown a greater proficiency than have the North Americans, and it is well known that they have gone much further than the latter in setting up banks, establishing branch houses, sending in agents, and taking numerous other measures to establish favorable acquaintance for themselves and their products. Not only that, but real effectiveness for all of these facilities of trade has been provided by an ample development of steamship lines. Thus any particular country like Germany, England, or Italy controls its own system for handling all the details of its transactions, and is able to give a very complete service in the meeting of South American requirements. In default of a similar trading system of its own, the United States, so observers have discovered, is greatly hampered. In countless instances, its business men have no other recourse than to the alien trading systems for completing their South American transactions, either with respect to the handling of shipments or to the making of collections, and too often, as a result, they feel themselves at a disadvantage thereby. Difficulties of this sort, apparently, are in a way to be obviated by the Americanization plans of the Shipping Board. Under these plans, the business men of the United States are, in turn, to have a system of trading facilities that will tend to free them from dependence on the ships and banks, if not on the cables, of other countries. To establish such facilities is a tremendous undertaking. But apparently the Administration is proceeding on the assumption that it is desirable, and necessary, if the United States is to be in a position to enjoy a free commercial exchange with other countries.

Some great need of this sort would seem requisite to justify the vast expenditures that will be necessary to make the activities of the Shipping Board successful. The operating of ships with American labor hardly promises, at the first instance, to be an economical proceeding. Evidently, therefore, the Administration sees a great ultimate need to be met, or it would not favor the incurring of the expense. One need, surely, is that the United States shall become better acquainted, and better understood, abroad. That is particularly obvious with respect to the countries of South and Central America. As the methods by which the United States has undertaken to trade there heretofore have hardly been conducive to a true understanding of the country on the part of South America, an Americanized trading system may do much to improve matters. Yet Americanized facilities of trade and commerce need to be backed up by a fairer representation in the press. Information as to what goes on in the United States reaches South America largely through alien channels, particularly as the leading journals in the southern countries are controlled by overseas capital. So well-qualified an observer as Roger W. Babson, returning from a South

American journey, says, "Rarely will you see in a South American newspaper a news report of any great or worthy achievement in the United States, whether in the line of history, science, philanthropy, or literature. But when it comes to anything in the line of scandal, a bank defalcation, a political disgrace, or something derogatory to the people or government of the United States, long dispatches about it will reach the South American press."

An Americanized news service and Americanized shipping will do more than build up trade and commerce. They will make the United States better understood and bring to it opportunities for increased world service.

Korea's Appeal

ALTHOUGH there is nothing new in the appeal recently presented to the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth in behalf of the Korean nation, for liberation from Japan, it shows clearly that there is no abatement in the Korean demand, and certainly no less reason for it than at any time within the past few years. Korea demands her freedom, and there can be no question, amongst those familiar with the situation, that the justice of this demand is beyond dispute. Korea's history, during the past twenty years, is a curious commentary on that faith of treaties, the observance of which has ever been so urgently demanded as the very foundation of international relations. As far back as 1902 the independence of Korea was formally recognized by the Anglo-Japanese alliance and, in the years that immediately followed, Japan herself recognized this independence in treaties and agreements made with both Russia and China. When the Japanese Government declared war on Russia, in 1904, it was indeed with the avowed object of maintaining the "independence and territorial integrity of Korea," and in her campaign against Russia, Korea afforded Japan every possible facility, the understanding being, of course, that as soon as the war was over the Japanese troops should evacuate Korean territory, and restore the country to full independence.

Subsequent events, however, showed clearly that Japan had no intention whatever of abiding by the terms of any such agreement. In 1905, she forcibly took charge of the foreign relations of Korea. Two years later, she usurped control of internal affairs. In August, 1910, she threw off the last pretense at observing Korea's independence, annexed the country, changed its name to Chosen, and firmly incorporated it in the Japanese Empire.

The Koreans have never acquiesced in this settlement, and Japan has maintained her hold upon the country only by the exercise of force. The wrongs inflicted upon the Koreans, during these years, the suppression of the rights of free meeting and free speech, and the entire disappearance of a free press, are well known. The same is true of the shameful story of the way in which Japan suppressed, and is still suppressing, the vigorous independence movement which was inaugurated in the March of 1919.

In recent months comparatively little has been heard of the progress of events in Korea, but what little is known goes to show that, in spite of the reforms which Japan is supposed to be furthering, very little has been done to ameliorate the condition of the Korean people. Japan is still maintaining herself simply by force of arms.

Now the reason for Japan's eagerness to retain her hold upon Korea is variously explained, the explanation usually advanced by the Japanese propagandists being that Japan needs Korea for the reception of her surplus population. Such a claim, however, will not bear analysis for a moment. Japan is not colonizing Korea. Of the 300,000 Japanese who are at present estimated to be in the country, 75 per cent are officials, police, and army personnel, some 15 per cent are merchants, tradesmen, and coolies, whereas only 10 per cent are farmers. It can readily be seen, therefore, that Korea is not affording Japan any serious outlet for a surplus population. The simple fact is that Japan seeks to retain her hold on Korea partly for the sake of exploiting its natural resources and the labor of the Koreans, and partly to afford her a necessary base for that expansion of influence throughout northeastern China which she is so vigorously prosecuting. What Great Britain, or indeed any of the powers, can do in the matter, at the present time, may not be clear. The one thing, however, that Japan needs for the full development of her designs in China is the shelter of silence, and it is just this shelter of silence which an enlightened public opinion should decline to afford her. On this basis the most recent appeal of Korea is welcome, and cannot fail to contribute, in a measure, toward the attainment of the purpose it has in view.

Greece and Northern Epirus

FOR over two and a half years now the question as to the final disposition of Northern Epirus has been before the powers concerned in securing the great post-war settlement in Europe. Yet, today, this final disposition seems to be as far off as ever. A decision on the matter was, of course, taken long ago. As far back as January of 1920, France and Italy joined with the other powers in signing a treaty which awarded Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and that treaty provided that Greece would be entitled automatically to occupy Northern Epirus as soon as the dispute over Fiume had been definitely settled. By the Treaty of Rapallo, concluded on November 12 of last year, the Adriatic question was settled. For the last six months, therefore, Greece has been entitled to occupy Northern Epirus. That she has not done so has been largely due to the concerted efforts of both Italy and France. Italy, some time ago, with the tacit support of France, came to an agreement with the Muhammadan Albanians to seize the Province, thus rendering it impossible for Greece to occupy the territory without engaging in a campaign against Albania.

In the face of these machinations the powers appear to be unable to take any effective action. Some weeks ago, the announcement was made that the Council of the League of Nations would consider the question of Northern Epirus at an early date. This was done, but the only result was that the Council decided it was not competent to deal with the question, and referred the whole matter to the Council of Ambassadors in Paris. So far,

the ambassadors have apparently made nothing of it, and the latest report is that the matter is to be dealt with by the Supreme Council.

Now what the Supreme Council can actually do in the matter is not very clear. The Northern Epirus question, as has been said, is already decided. All that remains is for the Supreme Council to secure from Italy and from Albania a respect for its decisions. On this point there ought, indeed, to be no further delay. The claim of Greece to Northern Epirus is today recognized with a unanimity seldom secured in regard to such questions, and the reconsideration of the matter sought in certain interested quarters should not be tolerated. When Mr. Veniselos submitted his famous memorandum on the Northern Epirus question to the Peace Conference in December of 1918, he based the claims of Greece to Northern Epirus neither on religion nor on language, but on the will of the majority of Northern Epirotes for union with Greece. The Peace Conference, after having heard Mr. Veniselos as well as a special Greek Epirote commission and a number of Albanian representatives, reached the preliminary decision in favor of reunion with Greece in December of 1919 and a final decision in January 1920, which reads, "Northern Epirus, that is, the districts of Argyrocastro and of Korytza, are awarded to Greece." The policies of France and Italy and Albania have not in the least degree altered the Epirotes' desire for reunion. Opposition and injustice, as is generally the case, only strengthen the determination of Greece to secure a righteous settlement in this as in other matters.

Secretary Hughes and the Conference

THE announcement that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, will be the head of the American delegation at the international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions indicates again the policy of the new Administration that the Secretary of State is to be in fact the spokesman for the Administration on international subjects. The ability of Mr. Hughes to discern essential points at issue, which he has shown in his career of public service, should be of immense value in the conference. After the long-continued criticisms of the Peace Conference, which might have been expected to deter new effort, the announcement of the conference at Washington is arousing fresh hope and enthusiasm. Perhaps the time for another reaction is at hand, and the delegates to the Washington conference, when they begin to consider in detail the problems before them, may even recognize that the Peace Conference did make immense progress, in spite of its mistakes. The advance now must be from the points where this progress lagged.

It will be interesting to watch the new procedure and to compare it with that of two years ago, which is now history. Already the methods of Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference have been minutely analyzed both by his friends and by his antagonists. There will be plenty of basis, therefore, for a comparison of the methods to be used now with those which have been supposedly superseded. Comparison need not be ungracious, nor need it be a reflection on any of the methods compared. It may simply bring out something of the variety of diplomatic procedure that is possible. The methods that have been and are effective are more profitable to consider than those which seemingly fail. The world may expect to see at the Washington conference interesting developments in methods of diplomatic negotiations, because even diplomatists can and must learn from past mistakes.

There is just the right way through the difficulties which have remained since the framing of the Treaty of Peace and its rejection by the United States Senate. Though at one time it seemed unthinkable that a new Peace Conference should be held and a new treaty prepared, if this should prove to be the logical development now it would be welcomed. Against any negotiations a tremendous amount of criticism may be directed; but in the end the success of honest attempts at international cooperation is bound to compensate fully for minor failures along the way. The public, then, expects the Washington conference to succeed, and should find the selection of Secretary Hughes as the chief representative of the United States an encouragement to its expectation, because he has already shown the wisdom that fosters success in much that he has undertaken in his public career.

Melodrama

IS MELODRAMA coming back? London theatergoers generally are asking themselves this question, in view of the several new "thriller" productions of the summer season; and the critics, for lack of any new plays of moment to discuss, find themselves in the old dilemma of wondering whether or not to write seriously about a form of stage entertainment that is taken with considerable seriousness by a large element among playgoers. Despite all the strictures that commentators on the theater have poured out on the name of melodrama, that type of play has always held its own because it has appealed to the very large number of theatergoers who like naïve art. They are not necessarily naïve individuals themselves, but their attitude toward the art of the theater has in it an element of naïveté. That is to say, they accept a play frankly as make-believe, and delight in it, much to the scorn or bewilderment of a small class of playgoers who would have the drama "an extension of life, not an escape from it."

That is an excellent standard to set for serious play-makers, but as there are only a bare half dozen dramatists in any country who can measure up to it, it is rather a severe yardstick to apply to all playwrights. There are, of course, many persons who are trying to write plays who believe that they have a serious mission; but it is difficult to discover from their works just what that mission is, apart from being serious. The fact is, that only the half dozen have really anything to say to justify their appeal to serious consideration as "interpreters of life," to use another of the regulation cant phrases.

All the average playgoer asks, after all, is that he shall be interested. He has frankly no concern for the stale reshapes of economic and theoretical ideas that have been shredded of their last vestige of interest by news-

paper and magazine discussion for years past; and more than one serious play of recent years has sought thus to warm over very old topics. Usually the writers of these thesis plays are so interested in their theme that they neglect such vital elements of an interesting stage play as a good story and well-drawn characters. What wonder, then, that playgoers turn for amusement to the melodrama! Whether or not they are conscious of the naïveté of this form of entertainment, they at least have the satisfaction of sitting before a play in which there is "something done," to use Aristotle's definition of drama.

What makes melodrama what it is instead of what may truly be called drama, of course, is the way in which the "something" in the story is "done." Melodrama has been defined as illogical tragedy, and this definition does well enough as a description of this type of stage entertainment as the modern stage knows it. Philologically speaking, of course, the word means something else, a drama with music. Probably opera is the true melodrama, in the light of the primary meaning of the word. But illogical tragedy hits the mark rather closely, for melodrama as a rule is a type of play that makes use of any handy expedient which the playwright thinks will evoke a thrill for his audiences. Having evoked that thrill he will explain the hero's escape from an apparently unsolvable dilemma with as straight a face as possible. The hero in the same dilemma in tragedy would find no escape; there is the difference.

There is really nothing to be said against melodrama when it is good of its sort. Certainly a piece like "Out to Win," which is advertised frankly as a "rattling, thrilling, hot, and strong piece," is to be preferred to a dull problem play that begins and ends nowhere. In New York there has been playing for a year a melodrama that makes use of every known device to thrill an audience. Apparently the authors resorted to loud off-stage noises at unexpected times, apropos of nothing at all, when they were at a loss to keep the audience interested. After all, the chief test of a melodrama is the question, Does it hold the audience all the evening? This done, whether by means of the spectacular scenes of Drury Lane entertainment, or in terms of the trick twists of the detective play, it is worthy of respect and of praise in its kind. It is doubtful if there has ever been a time during the past century when a considerable amount of melodrama has not held the boards. For this is too popular a form of entertainment to be altogether neglected. So in answer to questions as to whether or not melodrama is coming back to the stage, one candidly feels that the inquiry should be: "Has melodrama ever been away?"

Editorial Notes

THE conductor of the People's Liberty Chorus, in New York, wants to have the reading and singing of music classified as a sport, in order that more people may come to know the enjoyment to be had in chorus singing. He may not have his exact wish in this matter, still the joys of singing are being increasingly brought home to all sorts of people who have themselves done little singing heretofore. In time, perhaps, popular attention will concern itself as much with the organization and performances of choruses as it already has learned to concern itself with the organization and performances of orchestras. Certainly this will be the case if, as a theater manager avers, "audiences like a chorus better than an orchestra."

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEMBERG, which has just bestowed honorary degrees upon Herbert Hoover and Prof. Robert Lord of Harvard University, is the third oldest university in Poland, having been founded by King John Casimir in 1661. The Austrians, following the conquest of the city in 1772, finally closed it, and when it was again reopened, German for a time became the enforced language of instruction. When, later, Polish was recognized, the Poles permitted the Ruthenian students to have a number of professors and lecturers of their own. Owing to Austrian neglect, the university has had to use other buildings since the war for teaching purposes. Its chief concern at present is to adjust the monetary problem. And no wonder! The discussions in the United States upon the relatively low salaries paid to professors have something more than an academic interest. But in Poland a similar discussion has nothing less than a tragic significance. Unbelievable as it seems, a professor's salary equals only between five and ten dollars a month!

THE testimony of Judge Guy D. Goff, assistant to the United States Attorney-General, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, at Washington, not long ago, is being widely circulated just now as indicating that the Department of Justice is of the opinion that the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill now before Congress is constitutional. Judge Goff appears to have expressed himself to the effect that the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution are not meaningless merely because a state either affirmatively or negatively denies those rights, since Congress can invoke and enforce the federal police power. In view of the circumstances, it is not strange to find the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, agreeing to furnish copies of this testimony to all who may be interested.

THE appearance of twelve new illustrations of the Pickwick Papers, executed by Mr. Charles E. Brock, revives a question of some literary significance. Will Dickensians of a generation more remote from the novelist himself require illustrations in accord with modern conceptions of the illustrating art, or will they continue to envisage the Pickwicks, Pecksniffs, and Chuzzlewits in the old exaggerated style of Hablot K. Browne, Cruikshank, and the rest? For present-day Dickensians, of course, the characters are all established by these artists; the Pickwick of Browne (Phiz) is that gentleman himself, and the most inspired modern drawing of him is consequently, for them, a travesty, just as any attempt to depict Alice, after Tenniel has shown what she really looks like, has been a mere travesty to that young lady's inner circle of friends.